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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
9th May	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
* 23rd „	ARABIA	7903	....	....
30th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951	....	....
13th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	OCEANA	6610	....	....
27th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912	....	....
11th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294	....	....
25th „	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT.	6,378	Barillon	29th „ „

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DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	17th July „

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Vessels		Tons. Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker ...	.....	8th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler..	7th May	19th May.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato ...	1 th May	30th May.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki...	1st June	13th June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa ...	15th June	26th June.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands ...	27th June	9th July.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 11th May	9 a. m.	P. D & O.*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 14th May	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Fri. 15th May	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

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FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

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8th May, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May	1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June	1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July	1908.
F. FERDINAND	6,048	.....	1st August	1908.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept.	1908.
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October	1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	6317	F. Taraboochia	25th May 1908.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May 08.
OLYMPIA	C.F. OsborneR.N.R.	5,124	27th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Kelso	5,106	25th „ „
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,300	15th July „

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Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
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This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed roué in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, KIMBERLEY

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ASSORTED CASES OF THREE DOZEN.
PINTS, PATENT STOPPERED GLASS BOTTLES.

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12 MIXED PICKLES. 6 PICALILLI 6 CAULIFLOWER
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PRICE PER CASE OF 3 DOZEN,
28 Rupees 8 annas.

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PAID UP CAPITAL........ £ 800,000
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R. C. WHITENACK,
Joint Revenue Commissioner.

1st May 1908.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE is hereby given that the UNCLAIMED WAREHOUSES (not the Duty-paid) of the Bombay Port Trust have been taken charge of by the Superintendent, Prince's and Victoria Docks, and that all communications and enquiries, in connection with the goods lying therein, should be addressed to the undersigned.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Prince's and Victoria Docks.

4th May, 1908.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

KHATIZBEE alias ASSOOBAI, widow of Bapu Abas Monia, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
EDALJEE MEHERNOSJEE DOTIVALA, late of Kobe, Parsi Inhabitant.
HAJI MOOSA HAJI MAHOMED, late of Bombay, Halai Mahomedan Inhabitant.
WILLIAM BROWNE, late a Government Pensioner of the Public Works Department of Allahabad, European.
LIONEL ANDREWS MOUAT BIGGS, late Lieutenant, 130th P. W. O. Baluchis, Poona.
CAETAN FRANCIS DE SOUZA, late a clerk in the General Stamp Office, Bombay, Native Christian.
GERTRUDE ISAACS, late companion to the Maharani Holker of Indore.
SALIN bin SAHIED, late of Bombay, Arab Mahomedan Inhabitant.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS-SLATER,
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ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 1ST DAY OF MAY 1908.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

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MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC at Re. 1 per lb. and GENUINE PERUVIAN GNANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

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TO BE LET, Furnished, from 15th May, for six months, upper storied bungalow at ALTAMONT ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL. DINING, DRAWING and BILLIARD Rooms, two Bed Rooms. RENT moderate. APPLY to Messrs. BRADBURY BRADY & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

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WHISKY.
Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
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SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

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PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS. WHISKEY
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ARTICLES,
BY
HOME CORDON
(author of "Cricket Form at a Glance," contributor of Cricket Articles to Badminton Library, &c.)
Now appearing in the
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The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

PROGRAMME.

Hon. F. S. Jackson,	W. G. Grace,
C. B. Fry,	Lord Hawke,
Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Joens,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
W. W. Armstrong,	W. Rhodes,
O. Schwarz,	Lord Dalmeny,
J. Darling,	R. A. Duff.

Commenced in the
BOMBAY GAZETTE,
of May 8th.

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FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomis." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

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FOR BOYS.
SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.

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UNDER
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Large Houses and Grounds.
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE SPORTS FIELD.
Separate Playground for Little Boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
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A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.

Testimonials and References from Parents and Guardians extending over a period of many years.

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AND MANILA ROPES
STOCKED IN ALL SIZES.
Immediate Delivery.
Apply to—
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APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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HOLLY AND OLIVE BRANCHES.
A Pamphlet on the unrest in India.
Price 12 annas.
By ARTHUR CRAWFORD, C. M. G.
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AND
WILL BE READY, on 1st May next.
Pamphlet on "THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW BOMBAY." 1st Vol.
Pamphlet on SUMMARY of opinions on the same. 2nd Vol.
Price 12 annas each. (Not to be sold separately.)
Also, a MAP ILLUSTRATING the above of the Island of Bombay and part of the Island of Salsette,
Price 2 Rupees if sold alone—or if sold with Pamphlets, Rs. 3-4.
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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI RATANBAI, widow and Administratrix of COWASJI SETJI GHADIALI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to our client the properties hereinafter described.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said properties by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in the Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground known by the name of Kala Madacha Doongar, whereof Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas and Bhagwandas Norotumdas are the Fazendars, with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Worlee Motee Pakady in the City of Bombay, in the registration, sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,654 square yards or thereabouts and being a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3318 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 141 (2), Street No. 43A and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the South partly by the property of Rustomji Dossabhoy Setna and partly by the property formerly of Waman Sadasivji but now of Rustomji Dossabhai Setna, on or towards the East by the property of Rustomji Dossabhoy Setna and on or towards the West by the charitable property called Gopchar Public Gowan.

SECONDLY.—All those two pieces of Fazendari land or ground now formed into one and known by the name of Dingi, whereof Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas and Bhagwandas Narotumdas are the Farzendars, together with the tenement buildings, and stable standing thereon, situate lying and being at Worlee in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and the Island of Bombay, both containing by admeasurement 920 square yards or thereabouts and both which said pieces of land are together registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3299 and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 141 (2), Street No. 43A and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North, partly by the property of Bhasker Jagonnath Patel and partly by the property of Khooshal Jagonnath, on or towards the South and West by the public charitable property, called Gopchar Public Gowan aforesaid and beyond it by the passage to the Hill and on or towards the East by the Worli Road.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Bombay, 8th May 1908.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO THE LADY SUPERIOR, NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

WHEN BALDNESS SETS IN OR HAIR BECOMES THIN AND SPARSE OR FALLS OUT WITH THE TOWEL OR COMB, USE



KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S KESHRANJAN, THE WORLD RENOWNED HAIR-FOOD.

KESHRANJAN is unrivalled.
KESHRANJAN is matchless.
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KESHRANJAN is imitated.
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PRICE 1, THE BOTTLE. RE. 1-5 POST FREE.

KARNAROGANTAK TAILA or Ear-drops cures Otorrhœa, Otitis, Tympanitis, inflammation, and all other distressing diseases of the ear. Deafness, if not long-standing, is sure to be cured by its use. Its effect is soothing and is free from all sorts of irritation. In the evacuation of pus and all other foul matter it possesses a remarkable power. Price per Phial Re. 1; Packing and postage As. 5.

KESHKALPA or Hair-dye is purely a vegetable preparation free from lead or any deleterious matter. It is tonic and stimulating to the scalp and prevents the hair from falling off. It possesses cooling and soothing properties; even old men will look young by its application. It turns grey hair into "jet-black," and offers a fine glossy appearance to it. It is endowed with an agreeable flavour. Its effect is permanent. Price of different phials Rs. 3; Packing and postage As. 5.

ASOKARISHTA.—Cures speedily and permanently all sorts of female ailments such as Menorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, uterine tumour, &c., &c. It is a safe remedy for habitual miscarriages and prevents the patient from catching a Puerperal fever if regularly given after delivery. Price per Phial Re. 1-8. Packing and postage As. 5.

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Government Medical Diploma-Holder.
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Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

Rowland's Macassar Oil FOR THE HAIR
Is the Best Preparation you can use.
WHY?
BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.
BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.
Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.
Men require it to prevent baldness.
Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.
Of Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden, London. 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Also in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Shah Jehan, 2,567 tons, Captain Harrison sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Balysses, 3958 tons Captain T. G. Scott arrived in harbour yesterday from Kustandji via Karachi with a cargo of Kerosine oil in bulk.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Urlana, 3,384 tons, Captain J. W. Robertson, arrived in harbour on Friday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Matin 2,433 tons, Captain J Archer arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday evening from Mormugoa, to take in bunkers and engage new crew only.

THE Hansa Line steamer Liebenfels 2,857 tons, Captain H. Weltenburg arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday from Hamburg, and Antwerp with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Bohemia 2305 tons Captain N. Dabcevich arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday from Trieste via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Levanzo, 2,285 tons, Captain G. Belsito, arrived in harbour, on the 7th instant from Hongong, with a general cargo and 5 deck-passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Ischia, 2,481 tons, Captain F. Diu, arrived in harbour on Friday from Genoa, with a general cargo, and passengers.

THE B. & P. S. N. Company's steamer Hoseince 993 tons, Captain J. G. Jourden, arrived in Bambay harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 24 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, 1,713 tons, Captain P von Holdt, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar etc, with a general cargo and passengers

THE B I S N Company's steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain H McDiarmid sailed on the 8th instant for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ...Lt-Comdr W Hess ... .R Navy
H M S Perseus ......Comdr H Christian ....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ...Capt J C Horder.........R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge...Capt S D Vale ....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth ...Capt A W Heneage.........Flagship
H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly ....R Navy
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 8.

Africa ....1301 Whitehead ......N F 11-5 M M & Co
Asgard..........2712 Reick..................T Morrison & Co
Alavi ....2324 Frium-Hill..................B & P S N Co
Arabia..........4167 Leigh....................................P & O Co
Bendu..........2820 Millson ....R A Willis
Bahadur........2936 Crebbin ....G G Tejpal & Co
Balyssis ....3958 Scott ....W & A Graham & Co
Fitzclarence...2589 McLanass..................T Morrison & Co
Frankly ....3617 Yell ....W & A G Co
Garscube.......2297 Storey ....W & A G & Co
Islami ....1604 Newby ....B & P S N Co
Ischia ....2481 Din.............................F Rubattino S N Co
Kirly Bank ...2092 Kerr ....W & A G & Co
Kasara.......... 505 Chappell ....M M & Co
Loch Tay.......3416 Stephen ....W & A G Co
Lawada ....2124 Kilpatrick.........................M M & Co
Monsori ....1735 Hanna ....B & P S N Co
Mozaffari.......1387 Molony ....B & P S N Co
Matin ....2433 Archer ....
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda ....Sultan of Musat
Nuddea ....1944 Gum-Cunningham ....M M & Co
Peninsular ....3047 Aden ....13-16 P & O Co
Rydal Hall ...2139 Jones.............................Killick Nixon & Co
Shahllum ......1918 Davison...M'tius ...8-5 H A Hassum
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter.........................A. H. Hassum
Sanctoria.......2379 Ward ....The Bombay Co
Singu ....1912 Currie ....S Wallace & Co
Urlana...........3384 Robertson ....M M & Co
Wearmouth ...2339 Catto ....The Bombay Co
Wearbeck ....2446 Thompson ....T Morrison & Co
Xima .... 146 Mahomed.............................Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—MAY 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Celtic King	2589	Humphrey	Anwerp	24-5	F M & Co
B Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull	16-5	F Muir & Co
D & E Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	15-5	M M & Co
F Langton Hall	2882	Hoddie	K'chi	15-5	K Nixon & Co
H Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jedda	16-5	B & P S Co
N Hartport	2503	Holman	Philadelphia	9-5	R A Willis
O Sultan	1781	Quiriet	Z'bar	27-5	A Strandes
P English Monarch	3207	Frogatt	Baltimore	14-5	R A W
Q Budree	1439	Lloyd	Mauritioes	20-5	G Jeewaji

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Malta	3900	Tocque	Shanghai	26-5	P & O Co
2 Massilia	3250	Thomson	L'pool	14-3W	& A G Co
4 Levanzo	2282	Belsito	Genoa	15-5	F and R SN Co
7 Obra	3520	Cammack			N FM M & Co
8 Bohemia	2305	Dabcevich	Trieste	16-5	A L S NCo
9 Liebenfels	2890	Wittenberg	K'chi	15-5	W & AG Co
9 Gutenfels	3551	Diedrichsen	K'chi	10-5	Glade & Co
10&11 Arcadia	3534	Valentine	Shanghai	13-5	P & O Co
15 Takasaki Maru	2943	Mocker	Kobe	9-5	N Y Kaisha

H W P D

Satrunji ......547 Hoosein...K'chi ......9-5 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Matin s	Archer	Mormugoa May 6
	Bohemia s	Dabcivich	Trieste Apr 18
	Liebenfels s	Wittenberg	Hamburg Apr 4
	Levanzo s	Belsito	Hongkong Apr 11
8	Bulysses s	Scott	Kustandji Apr 13
	Arabia s	Leigh	London Apr 16
	Ischia s	Din	Genoa Apr 18
	Urlana s	Robertson	Karachi May 5
	Hoseinee s	Jourden	H. Island May 2

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Linga s	McDearmid	Karachi
	Kaiser s	Holdt	Zanzibar &c

The steamer Shah Jehan Harrison, for Rangoon obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Bohemia, for Trieste, &c.
" Hoseinee, for Persian Gulf, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla, arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	From
28	Thornbeck	Calcutta
29	Lord Kelvin	Cuddalore
May		
2	Clan Mackay	Galle
5	Lindula	Negapatam
5	Palamcotta	Rangoon

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Names.	From
3	Quilon	J Anderson	Bombay
	Upida	W T Stewart	Akyab
	Lai Sang	E J Tadd	Hongkong
4	Uganda	P L Wedge	Rangoon
	Knodcung	W B Murson	Rangoon
	Tactician	B Owen	Liverpool

DAILY EXPORTS MAY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s.—5 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 18 bales wool M Vully; 130 bales wool D Nagji; 25 cwt, condiments, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.

Massilia s.—14 casks, skins, H M Halim.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s.—66 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ROSTON.

Hindoo s.—1 bale Carpets, Finlay Muir and Co. 14 bales skins M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s.—100 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co;

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s.—4,000 cwt cotton seed, Sanday and Co; 2,100 cwt cotton seed A Khimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Celtic King s.—601 cwt mustard seed and 3,001 cwt poppyseed A Blascheck and Co; 501 cwt myrabollams, R K Shah and Co; 2,060 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co.

Colaba s,—39 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton Bamji and Co; 30 bales twist, F F. Campbell and Co; 3,012 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey; 504 cwt myrabollams. W Becher; 1,000 cwt rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,607 cwt rapeseed and 4,300 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros; 4,125 cwt myrabollams, (crushed) W Bechar; 500 cwts myrabollams Kaliandas Bros; 746 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Gutenfels s—55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Levanzo s—300 bales cotton. Glade and Co; 404 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 106 bales cotton-fly, B Gorio and Co; 350 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 25 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Levanzo s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 2,096 cwt castorseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Levanzo s—1,000 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR ANCONA.

Levanzo s—4 bales twist B. Gorio & Co.

FOR VARNA.

Levanzo s—33 bales twist, B Gorio & Co.

FOR BARI.

Levanzo s—5 bales twist, B Gorio & Co.

FOR BOURGOS,

Levanzo s—38 bales twist B Gorio & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—440 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 275 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co.; 660 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 550 bales cotton, A Moritz & Co; 110 bales cotton, Bamji & Co; 1,045 bales cotton, Glade & Co; 110 bales cotton, K Pavri & Co; 6 bales twist Killick Nixon & Co; 54 bales twist S Smidt & Co; 2,001 cwt Gingellyseed, E D Sassoon & Co; 2,970 cwt Gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 1,006 cwt myrabollams W Becher; 800 cwt myrabollams, Lehnhart & Bros; 100 cwt turmeric and 737 cwt olibanum; M Jafferbhoy & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—600 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 320 bales cotton, Vatchagandy and Sons.

FOR BOURGAS.

Bohemia s—3 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR SYRA.

Bohemia s—50 bales cotton, Glozebrook Typal and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Bohemia s—1,000 cwt castorseed, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—250 bales twist; 80 cwt myrabollams and 6 cwt gunda horns, M M Essabhoy; 21 cases condiments Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons; 6 cases butter, the National Dairy Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arladia s—100 bales twist, and 85 cwt myrabollams M M Essabhoy.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th May.

167—Bugle Practice every Tuesday near Skating Rink at 8-30 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

FROM the 25th April to the 1st instant 10 East Indians, 9 Native Christians, 295 Hindus, and 47 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total 361. The death-rate was 36·8 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 37·8. The deaths are thus classified:—Fevers 106, bowel complaints 47, and other causes 208.

MEMORY MEANS MONEY
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundation of success. A man with a defective memory can not succeed; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G Market Bombay, No. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LATTEY.—May 7, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. W. A. M. Lattey, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HAMMILL.—April 19, at Saharanpore, the wife of Mr. C. J. Hammill, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GLORGINA SCAIFE—April 27, at Srinagar, Kashmir, Glorgina Scaife, aged 53.

TRITTON—April 29, between Sibi and Ruk, Lieut-Colonel Charles Tritton, Commandant, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, aged 49.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ALSTON—April 21, at Chester Place, Hyde Park, the wife of Capt Francis Alston, of a son.

BLACKIE—April 15, at 19 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh, the wife of the Rev E M Blackie, of a son.

DUNCAN—April 17, at Gittisham, Rectory, Honiton, the wife of the Rev D C Duncan, of a son.

HOOK—April 15, at Plympton, South Devon, the wife of Lieut A E M Hook, R N, of a son.

JESSE—On April 16, at Morton Crescent, Exmouth, the wife of Capt J L Jesse, Army Service Corps, of a son.

KING—April 15, at 20 Hotham Road, Putney, Mrs C Oury King, of a son.

TRENCH—April 16, at The Firs, Croxley Green, Herts, the wife of Ernest Crosbie Trench, of a son.

APLIN—April 17, the wife of Col P J Hanham Aplin, D S O, 107th Pioneers, of a daughter.

HOTHAM—April 18, at 22, The Boltons, S W, the wife of Lord Hotham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROOKFIELD—O'Flaherty—April 20, at St Stephen's, Lewisham, by the Rev Baron Dickenson, vicar of the parish, Lieut E W H Brookfield, R N, elder son of Col A M Brookfield, to Kathleen Maude, elder daughter of the late Capt C R O'Flaherty.

SHAW—MACLEAN—April 15, at St Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, S W, William Thomas Shaw, stockbroker, London, to Margaret Cassilis, daughter of Dr Charles Maclean, of Ucluelet, British Columbia, and niece of Insp Gen George Maclean, R N.

SILVER—ABBOTT—April 14, at St Stephen's Church, Brighton, Harry Burnham Silver to Josephine Muriel, daughter of John Abbott.

DEATHS.

ELPHINSTONE-DALRYMPLE—April 16, at 37 De Vere Gardens, Sir Robert Græme Horn-Elphinstone-Dalrymple, Bart, Colonel, Indian Staff Corps.

FABER—April 16, at Bournemouth, Mary Anne, widow of the late General William Raikes Faber, M A, C B, Colonel, his Majesty's 17th (Leicestershire) Regt, aged 82.

GRIFFIN—April 14, at Hove, Brighton, Col Robert Durie Griffin, late of his Majesty's Indian Army, aged 76.

HAVELOCK—April 20, at Cairnsmuir, Bournemouth, George Broadfoot Havelock, Esq, late 98th Regt, 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, and Bengal Police, retired, son of Sir Henry Havelock, of Lucknow, Bart, aged 60.

KEATINGE—On Easter Sunday, at 4 Duke Street, Mansions, Grosvenor Square, Baroness Annie Keatinge, daughter of the late Right Hon Richard Keatinge.

PECK—April 9, on board R M S "Persia," in the Mediterranean, Francis S Peck, Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical Service, aged 50.

ROLLAND—April 18, at 6 Ashburnham Gardens, Eastbourne, Col A T Rolland, Indian Army, aged 69.

UTTERTON—On Easter Day, at The Close, Winchester, Frank Ernest Utterton, archdeacon of Surrey, Canon of Winchester Cathedral, aged 63.

WROUGHTON—April 12, at 21 Balfour Road, South Norwood, Arthur Frederic, son of the late John C Wroughton, Esq, Honourable East India Company's Service, aged 63.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock.
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 5-3m., 6-21a. Low water, 0-24m., 11-15a.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Grant Medical College, v. Worcesters—Marine Lines ground, 5-40 p. m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Cinderella Dance 9 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 6-40m., 7-31a. Low water, 1-26m., 0-45a.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 16th, Full Moon, 10h. 2-4m. a. m.; May 23rd, Last Quarter, 5h. 47-2m. a. m.; May 30th, New Moon, 8h. 44-5m. a.m.; May 8th in Apogee, 11h. p.m.; May 20th, in Perigee, 6h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, May 11.—Volkart's United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p.m. The New French Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 4 p.m. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 8-10m., 8-20a. Low water, 2-12m., 1-52a.

Tuesday, May 12.—Karachi Ice Company, 15 Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets 7h. 4m., High water, 9-1m., 9-2a. Low water, 2-49m., 2-46a.

Wednesday, May 13.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 5m.; High water, 9-45m., 9-41a.; Low water, 3-23m., 3-34a.

Thursday, May 14.—Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, 6 Apollo Street, 6 p.m. New East India Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 5m.; High water, 10-25m., 10-18a.; Low water, 3-56m., 4-18a.

Friday, May 15.—High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting. Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 7h. 6m. High water, 11-4m., 10-54a. Low water, 4-29m., 4-59a.

A glow in the crimson clover,
A laugh in the bubbling spring,
The flower decked sod is a gift from God,
There is joy in everything.

THE GOAN UNION.—To-morrow (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (Standard Time), in the Goan Union School Hall at Dabul, the Goan Union will present an address to His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun on his approaching visit to Rome and Portugal.

FATAL FALL.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital yesterday Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Savalia Yenkaji (60), a Hindu, who had been suffering from illness and was partially blind. On Thursday evening he was seen walking along the Masjid Bunder Railway Station platform whence he fell down on the line. He was picked up unconscious and taken to the hospital where he died. The jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

KILLED ON THE SPOT.—Yesterday at the Sir J. J. Hospital Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest on view of the body of Krishna Luxmon (25), an oilman employed in the Bomonji Petit Mills. On Thursday when the deceased was oiling the brass of the shafting his hair was caught in the machine. The skin of the scalp was torn off and he was thrown on the floor from a height of fourteen feet. He died on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following have been presented to the Zoological collection:—Leadbeater's Cockatoo (Cacatua leadbeateri) and white-crested Cockatoo (Cacatua Oristata) by Mr. Nagindas Ranchordas. Indian Antelope (antilope cervicapra) by Mr. P. K. Gazdar. Leopard cub (Felis pardus) by the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Natural History Society. A pair of Leopard cubs (Felis pardus) by H. H. the Maharawal of Dungarpur. Indian Antelope (antilope cervicapra) by Mr. J. Duncan Roberts. Four-horned Antelope (Tetraceros guardriornis) by Mr. L. Napier. Leopard cub (Felis pardus) by Mr. P. Chapman. Twenty-two guineapigs (Cavia porcellus) by Mr. Herbert Penoga.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H C. Dane, at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day:—

Descriptive piece ...The Trumpeter ......Airlie Dix
Overture...The Merry Wives of Windsor.Nicolai
Potpourri ...Deutch Valkslieder ....L. Barker
Valse ....Lysistrata.....................Paul Lincke
Selection ...Iolanthe ....Sullivan
Marceau ...Hearts and Flowers...........Tobani
Characteristic piece ......The Butterfly ....Bendix

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Colonel Murray and Officers, the Band and Pipers of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, will play at the Victoria Gardens between 6 and 8 p.m. (S. T.) to-day, the following programme of music:—

March..............Second to none...... ....Hume
Reverie ....Le voix des cloches ....Luigini
Bell Gavotte...Ye olden Chimes ....Batten
Selection ......Il Trovatore ....Verdi
March (with pipers) ......The Earl of Mansfield ...Reilly
Reminiscences of the Plantation ....Chambers
Travestie ......The Husking Bee...........Thurban

PIPE MUSIC.

March ....The 25th Farewell to Meerut.
March ....Balley pareen.
Strathspey.........Major MacDougall of Lunga.
Reel ....Jack Wilson's ball.
March ....The 92nd Gordons' Welcome to Edinburgh.
March ....Corn Riggs are bonnie O'.
Strathspey.........Heilan Donal Kissed Kitty.
Reel ....Black but Comely.
March ....Green Hills of Tyrol and Barren Rocks of o'Aden.
March ....Bannocks o'Barley Meal.
Strathspey.........Smith's a gallant Fireman.
Reel ....The Brown Maid.

ARRIVALS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 24TH APRIL.

Arrivals by the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Arabia," Commander Thos. Leigh, with the English mail of the 24th April,—May 8. During the voyage the vessel experienced moderate variable winds, fine weather and considerable westerly currents.

FROM LONDON.

Barnett, Mr H Burry	Locke, Mr A C C
Cowden, Mr Wm.	Lanyon, Mr W J T
Forbes, Miss D N	Merritt Mrs
Hossain, Dr S A	Muir, Mr J and Mrs and 3 children
Hewett, Mr H M	Mellor, Mr Thos
Herbert, Mr C V S	Parnell, Mrs
Kirkham, Mrs and 2 child	Prideaux, Mr C A
Lethbridge, Capt W A L	Richards, Mr A G

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anklesaria, Dr W D	Morgan, Mr F E
Atkinson, Lt F S J	Newnham, Mrs E
Bhavsar, Mrs G A	Payne, Mrs E H
Bradley, (Jr) Mr L	Pipon, Miss
Bradley Mr Thos	Sanderson, Mr P M D
Brownlow, Mrs D'Arcy	Somji, Mr S R
Bird Mrs W J A	Synge, Capt M
Cockburn, Col W F	Wilson, Mrs J
Efford, Dr C F and Mrs	Wingfield, Hon M
Hare, Mrs C E	Wadia, Mr N P A
Hoas Mr Oscar	Walker, Mr Cochrane
Henderson, Lt Col R F	Weallens, Lt Col W
Moore, Capt M and Mrs	Wanklyn, Mr W L and Mrs
Mac Andrews, Maj H J M	

FROM BRINDISI.

Harrison, Col. F. A.

FOR KARACHI.

Walting, Mrs Howard, Mr L

FOR SYDNEY.

Nott, Mr. A. E. and Mrs.

SOME ONE YOU KNOW.

Have you ever read in a newspaper article a glowing account and found it ended in an advertisement? Were you convinced of the merits of the article? We think not, because it told the experience of some stranger in a far away town. It's a different thing, however, when a statement is made by one of Bombay's leading doctors. Dr. Dick, F. R. I. M. E., Physician and Specialist, Secretary, National Pension Fund for Nurses (Consultation at Phillips & Co., Chemists, Byculla) says:—It's a pleasure to make a statement in favor of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and will mention one case in patricular that came under my notice a short time ago:—A lady with her daughter, about 17 years of age, came in saying, on hearing of you being a specialist, I have brought my daughter who continually complains of urinary troubles, and pains, does not sleep well and her apetite is very poor. I have tried three doctors but they did her no good. The last twenty days she has complained of burning urine and terrible headache. I commenced treatment of the case by administrating Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and in a short time she was entirely well, is now enjoying good health and is quite out of every difficulty.

They are composed of pure vegetable medical agents in a combination best adapted for the speedy relief and cure of Kidney Disease, Urinary and Bladder affections, and all diseases resulting therefrom, without any after-ill effects.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

JUST ARRIVED.

A very large Assortment of most Powerful and Elegant BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES. also English-made MOTOR GOGGLES.

Most decent in Appearance, suitable for Hot Climate, of the BEST QUALITY

CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office.
PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE

The Fascination of Three—Price

SHOWROOMS, at 59 Esplanade Road; lies in the singular excellence of constantly changing NOVELTIES—IN-FACT, instinct with beauty, elegance, combined with utility, extended to articles in every day use, obtainable at the modest outlay of Ans. 12, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, imparting any HOME with a genuine note of cultured refinement. Visitors, may, with confidence, anticipate viewing, the precise realisation of the idea conveyed by the word—

NOVELTIES.
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.

POLICE COURT.

NATIVE DOCTOR SENTENCED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, on Friday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Lewis charged Dr. Piraji Shiwaji Gaula, an M. D. of Chicago, with receiving and retaining stolen property. Messrs. DeSouza and Athwale, pleaders, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that recently a number of syringes, bottles of chloroform and bottles of carbolic acid were stolen from the Bacteriological Laboratory at Parel, and on making inquiries the police traced some syringes, 13 bottles of chloroform and 5 bottles of carbolic acid of the aggregate value of Rs. 53 to the accused, who has a dispensary in Bazar Street at Kamatipura. The property was subsequently identified by Captain Liston, Acting Director-in-Chief of the Laboratory, as that of the Laboratory. It was further ascertained that the property in question was sold to the accused by one Sakaram, a hamal employed at the Laboratory.

The accused stated that he dealt with Sakaram through his compounder, and did not know that this was stolen property. He pleaded guilty to the charge and begged for mercy.

The Magistrate remarked that he remembered having had the accused before him some years ago on a charge of issuing false inoculation passes to people leaving Bombay. He was then acquitted, and that should have made him more careful.

Mr. De Souza appealed for leniency and said that the accused was only guilty of carelessness. His client was at present engaged in research and was busy on a serum for phthisis.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case said that a deterrent sentence was necessary in this case. This was not a mere case of carelessness, but it appeared that the accused had been supplied with stolen property from time to time during a period extending over six months. His Worship sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Sukaram was then placed on his trial and convicted of receiving stolen property, as the Magistrate held that it could not be proved that the accused had actually stolen the property in question. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MOTOR-CAR DRIVER CHARGED.

Yesterday at the Eplanade Police Court before Mr. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Flanagan charged one Isoofkhan Shahamirkhan, a motor-car driver, with causing death by rash and negligent driving. Mr Bowen, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted. Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, defended the accused.

The accused was charged with causing the death of one Sabachand Meyachand by rash and negligent driving on the 30th April last.

Several witnesses on behalf of the prosecution, examined by Mr. Bowen, deposed that the accused was driving his car along Kalbadavie Road towards the Fort on the right hand side of the road. When the car approached the coppersmiths' shops it knocked the deceased down, passed over his abdomen and dashed into the wall of a house. One Jairam Gangaram lifted the deceased, put him on one side of the road and went to call a policeman, but by the time the policeman and Inspector Sullivan could come there the man had died. Witnesses did not hear a horn blown.

Cross-examination of witnesses was reserved.

Accused pleaded not guilty. He stated he was on the proper side of the road. He passed the Post Office on the Kalbadevi Road and went about forty paces. He sounded his horn as there were many pedestrians on the road. An old man was also going along the proper side of the road. As the accused sounded the horn the old man came in front of the car. In order to save the old man he swerved towards the right. The old man was knocked down by the radiator. The brakes did not work on account of the grease on the axel.

After hearing Mr. Payne, the Magistrate said that he would frame charges against the accused under Section 279 of the Penal Code.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge of rash driving and thereby endangering human life.

Further hearing was adjourned.

WHAT THE POSTMAN SAYS.

LOCAL TIME.

THAT if there is one thing more than another that upsets his calculations, it is the difference between the "European" and the "Native" Clocks in the City.

That though the difference of 39 minutes between the West and the East forms not an inappreciable portion of the 5¼ hours indicated by Greenwich time, and reduces the variation in that proportion, yet the result is unpractical.

That starting from the Post Office at (say) 6 o'clock for the Crawford Market, he arrives there even before he starts!

That this paradox not only worries and upsets him, but disturbs all his calculations: he feels that something is wrong, until it dawns on him that it is Buzfuz time.

That, on the other hand, if he have the Bazaar Gate Street beat, the clock over the Drinking Trough there makes the difference more conspicuous, in that, but for the view being obstructed, that clock and the Tower Clock are—at the same hour—shewing different time.

That all things considered—particularly in the case of strangers and visitors who are unacquainted with the eccentricities of the Municipal clocks—Mr. Harrison's proposal to bring all the public clocks into the same timing is one that should receive the cordial and unanimous support of the Civic Fathers.

That to the uninitiated who read the announcement of Mr. Harrison's notice for is month's meeting of the Corporation, the item would seem ridiculous; but the fact is that, under untoward influences, the majority of the Civic Fathers adopted the absurd proposal to put back the Municipal clocks, thus sacrificing the intellectual reputation of the whole of the local population—in the case of those who are unacquainted with the cause and the effect—to the unreasonable requirement, in that particular, of a few faddists.

THE TRAMWAYS.

That the scheme of Tramway administration seems to provide for everything except the public convenience.

That trams are despatched in various directions in a most erratic manner.

That passengers from the Sassoon Dock for Wari Bunder, for instance, not infrequently have to wait for a tram at Grant's Building Junction for the best portion of an hour, or have to engage a hack victoria to get to their destination. The same conditions apply to changes for other directions, while on occasions there is a succession of cars in one direction only.

That the Company in this way loses a large amount of revenue, because there is no regular timing and the passengers are at the mercy of one official to-day and of another to-morrow.

That meantime the hack victoria driver has risen to the occasion and takes three separate fares from various junctions at two annas per head for the longer distances and one anna for the shorter.

That it is also a common practice for two or three persons who may be waiting at a junction station to club together and take a hack to get to their destination.

That the service of trams is so erratic that it is not possible, while waiting, to form the least idea of what direction the next arrival tram will take.

That on posts at Junctions the Company might easily put up boards, showing the order in which trams may be expected, whereby a considerable portion of the cause for complaint would be removed, as passengers could then consult their own convenience as to waiting or otherwise while under the present (absence of) system, they wait for tram after tram indefinitely and then have to give it up disappointed.

That the Shareholders might with advantage ask the Management to give their attention to these matters and to require that a small time-table be published of probable hours of departure of the trams in various directions from the termini, which would enable passengers to form some idea as to the time they would have to wait.

THE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

That the conservatism of the Bombay Gymkhana should occupy the attention of those who are responsible for the practical ownership of public recreation grounds which they assume.

That in Calcutta, Tournaments are run by the various sporting bodies without any restrictions being placed on the areas occupied for such purposes, and no payment is taken for admission tickets.

That as the Bombay Gymkhana is not a civic institution, nor has it otherwise inherited a superior tenancy to the Cooperage or Marine Lines ground, the authorities concerned should interpose and protect public interests.

That the Police authorities should also exercise their powers and cause the removal of the obstructive *kanats* erected on the Marine Lines: their existence cannot in any way be justified unless the Police or Municipal Acts provide for public ground being so taken up, in which case the usual notice-boards should be put up giving the provisions of the law under which such areas are reserved, as is done in the case of roads closed for repair.

That in the absence of such authority, any citizen would have the right to remove such obstruction in his right-of-way, which might result in a breach of the peace—a contingency that should be avoided.

That the only defence that could be made for such obstructions would lie in the fact—if it had existence—that the funds collected were for the public benefit; but as this is not the case, the revenue acquired being appropriated by a particular body to the exclusion of all others, it is clearly not defensible.

That Bombay might, with considerable advantage to reputation and prestige, follow the lead of the Metropolis in such matters, and thus conform to the public weal, instead of persevering in a course that has a purely provincial aspect and derogates from its dignity as the first city in India.

That this condition of things is recommended to the attention of the City Fathers.

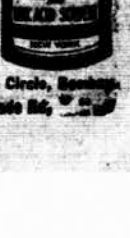
EUROCLYDON.

MISS MAUD ALLAN, when in Paris, was so pestered by admirers, that she had to give up using the stage door, and make her exits and entrances at the front of the house. She was continually being asked for a shoe, a glove, or a piece of ribbon as a souvenir; and only once, says "M.A.P.", did Miss Allan comply with such a request. This was for a shoe. She sent one belonging to a large and flat-footed woman attached to the cleaning staff of the theatre, and the gentleman who received it was never heard of again.

SAL HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.



For sale by chemists.
KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
SEYMON & CO., 55, Esplanade Rd, Bombay.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE AMIR.

When matters have been straightened out on the North-West Frontier, there will certainly have to be a readjustment of our relations with the Amir, says the "Pioneer." His plea of inability to prevent his subjects from joining the Mohmands or other clans that may be in arms might be accepted—with reservations—so long as the malcontents belonged to semi-independent tribes, control over whom is admittedly most difficult. But the case is different when bodies of men belonging entirely to what may be called the settled districts of Afganistan itself invade the Khyber region and act as if there had been a formal declaration of war. There can then be no excuse for a policy of inaction: Habibullah is as much bound by his treaty obligations to disperse hostile gatherings of this kind as the Indian Government would be summarily to deal with the Turis, say, if they were to assemble for an attack on the Afghan outposts. The Amir has a regular army, one of whose functions is to keep in order tribes such as the Khugianis and Shinwaris; and in the Jellalabad military district there is always a large garrison of troops. It would have been perfectly easy to employ some of these to turn back the tribesmen whom the Sufi Mullah gathered together last week; but not a man was moved; and, as we stated at the time, the Khugians marched the whole length of Ningrahar without let or hindrance from the Afghan officials. If the Amir had been ill, as rumour had it, there might have been some excuse for the inactivity of the Governor of Jellalabad, who would have hesitated to act without orders from headquarters; but the official news shows that His Majesty was apparently in normal health, and there is the further remarkable statement that on the 25th April there was no unusual excitement in Kabul. There were at that time two large "lashkars" assembled in Ningrahar, and the mullahs were openly urging an advance upon the Khyber. Yet the Kabul Durbar disregarded the reports that must have reached it of these preparations for hostilities, leaving matters to drift and conveniently forgetting that it had distinct obligations to fulfil, unless it wished to repudiate its treaties with the British Government. The prompt result was a marked development of the dangerous position which arose when the Mohmands and their Afghan supporters took the field in the first instance. The movement upon the Khyber was an invitation to the Afridis and all other tribes in the districts between the Durand Line and our administrative frontier to rise in revolt; and if the principal clans have refused to respond, no credit is due to Kabul for their holding out against the temptations presented to them. We cannot say what counsellors have been influencing the Amir during this critical period but their advice has placed him in a false position—even if it be admitted that he disapproves of the "unofficial war" which his subjects have undertaken. Such explanations as he may hereafter give must be of the lamest kind; and there is the further point to be cleared up of the wide distribution of arms and ammunition among the taibesmen of Ningrahar. We cannot have a one-sided alliance with the ruler of Kabul, in which all the tangible advantages are on his side; and hence, when the Frontier has once more been reduced to order, there must be a revision of our engagements with him. This may be a difficult matter to accomplish, especially as matters have become complicated by the Anglo-Russian Agreement; but the task must be undertaken unless the British Government are prepared to face periodical outbreaks of enmity and violence on the borderland. If nothing is done to convince the Amir that he must, at all costs, control his subjects, these outbreaks will recur at shorter intervals; and the inevitable result will be that advance up to the Durand Line which strategists hold to the only real solution of all our Frontier troubles. Such a forward movement would be most reluctantly undertaken on our part, but we may be left with no alternative between that and the prospect of continual guerilla warfare fostered from the far side of the debateable land.

INDIAN RAILWAY POLICY.

Bengal Chamber's Position.

The following letter has been addressed to all members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce by the Committee:—

I am directed by the Committee to refer to the speeches made by Sir Ernest Cable and Mr. T. McMorran, Vice-President, at the annual general meeting of the Chamber, held on the 28th February last, on the subject of Indian Railway policy.

2. Stated briefly, the view which these speakers advocated was that the railway policy of the Government of India should tend in the direction of State construction and State working. It will be known to the members of the Chamber that the issue thus raised is one which has been under discussion for very many years past. The Railway system of India may be said to have practically originated with Lord Dalhousie who, in 1849-50, prescribed the conditions upon which railways were to be introduced, and commenced a system of broad gauge lines under guaranteed companies. The policy thus initiated was continued until about the end of Lord Lawrence's administration. There ithen began (1869-70) an era in which the railways were extended entirely and directly by State agency. But from 1880 or thereabouts, the policy of the Government has been much less definite. Financial reasons have no doubt been to a large extent responsible for its apparently indefinite character. But the frequent divergence of opinion as to the relative advantages of State construction and management, as compared with company construction and management, has also been a factor of importance. On the whole, the Committee believe they are correct in saying that of recent years opinion has tended distinctly in the direction of relieving the Government of the commercial part of its administration of the railways.

3. The late Mr. Thos. Robertson also arrived at the conclusion that the disadvantages of direct State management outweigh any advantages which it may possess. He added, however, that the disadvantages were not due to State management *per se*, but to the system of working some of the railways through companies, and some directly by the State. If this duality of system were eliminated most of the objections to direct State management would, he said, disappear. In any case, he was clear that the two systems should not both be in operation in India. The Government should either work all the railways as State Railways, or lease them all to Companies to work. He favoured the latter course for the reasons: (a) that the Government would be in a stronger position, than they now are, to watch over the interests of the country, and to hold the balance between contesting parties; and (b) that the public would have the benefits resulting from healthy competition between different companies, each anxious to increase its own business.

4. Sir Ernest Cable and Mr. McMorran take the other view. They point to the difficulties which certain of the main trunk lines have been for some years past and are now experiencing, in handling the growing volume of the traffic of the country. These difficulties are in their opinion to a large extent traceable to the complicated system under which the Railways are managed. They contend that this system has failed in the past to secure the necessary expansion of railway facilities, and that it must be radically changed if the greater needs of the future are to be adequately provided for. The change should be, they urge, in the direction of the gradual abandonment of company management, and the general substitution for it of a system of State working. As the existing contracts between the Government and the companies expire, the State should, they consider, assume control, so that in course of time the Government would work all the railways as State lines. In order that the public might be closely associated with the management they suggest that railway Trusts or Boards should be formed on principles somewhat similar to those upon which the existing Port Trust at Calcutta and Bombay are constituted. The idea is that upon these Boards the commerce of the country would be so represented as to enable it to exercise, over the administration of the railways, the same measure of influence as it now exercises over the great ports.

5. A consideration of the foregoing points shows that the matters in issue are:—

(*a*) whether the existing methods of constructing and working Indian railways should be continued; and (*b*) if not, then (i) should the State take over in due course, the working of all the existing lines and construct and work all new lines, or (ii) should all the existing lines be leased to companies to work, and new lines be constructed and worked by guaranteed and assisted campanies.

6. The Committee will be glad to receive the views of members upon any or all of these points. They also instruct me to add that the need for an investigation of the merits of State railway working, as exemplified in Germany, has been urged. And they desire to ascertain if, in the opinion of members, the Chamber should take action with a view to the prosecution of inquiries in this connection.

DEFECTIVE EYESIGHT.

THE advance that has been made in the Science of Optics finds practical expression in a pamphlet that has been issued by the original firm of Messrs. Dinshaw M. Dastoor and Co., the Consulting Surgeon-Oculist of which is Dr. D. M. Dastoor, M.D., who has been well-known in Bombay for many years as an Oculist of skill and ability. The brochure which is referred to, entitled "Defective Sight and its Optical Correction," is an Essay on the Eye, its ills and its treatment, couched in simple language and illustrated with a degree of precision that renders the subject intelligible to the most ordinary reader. It should therefore conduce, to an appreciable extent, to putting the readers of it on notice of the risks they run in neglecting what might be regarded as trivial defects of vision, which should promote the preservation, if not the restoration, of perfect sight to those who take advantage of the opportunities afforded them for obtaining skilful scientific and practical aid. Dr. Dastoor seems to have devoted his time and attention to thoroughly mastering the details of his profession, not the least among the advantages he has had being that he was, in addition to other responsible positions, once Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, London; and the knowledge there and subsequently gained has resulted in his becoming known amongst a large clientèle as the friend of those who, "having eyes, see not," to whom he has given the blessings of vision; while the encomiums that have been passed on his work—which has been characterised by geniality and cordiality of treatment of those who have sought his advice and assistance—have placed him in the first rank of Oculists and make his advice all the more desirable. The pamphlet can be obtained free on application to Messrs. Dinshaw M. Dastoor and Co., opposite the Bombay Club, where Dr. Dastoor can also be consulted.

ELECTION OF A MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.

OWING to the death of Mr. Edwin Bollam, a representative of the Fort A Ward in the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, there was a casual vacancy in the A Ward; and the Municipal Commissioner had fixed yesterday for A Ward election to fill up the casual vacancy. There was only one candidate for the vacancy, Mr. Perozshah Bomanji Petit, son of Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit. He was proposed by the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dixit and seconded by Mr. Dinsha Edalji Watcha; also by Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, and seconded by Mr. Rustomji Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy; as well as by Dr. Nadirshah H. E. Sukhia and seconded by Dr. Dadabhoy Nowroji Saher. There being no contest for the election, the Municipal Commissioner has declared Mr. Perozshah Bomanji Petit to be duly elected a Municipal Councillor for the Fort A Ward.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	2	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	13	9	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Bycolla and 1st Nagpada	6	7	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	18
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	10
Total	30	31	126
Total plague deaths to date	143	211	
Same date last year	29	23	80

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
15	9

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

Ward.	May 7th 1908. Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	44	27	4
B	295	113	28
C	71	129	22
D	60	44	5
E	89	144	8
F & G	50	2	0
Total to date	609	459	67
Total rats killed			1068

THE Geneva "Bund" states that the Anarchist Luccheni, the assassin of the late Empress of Austria, who was sentenced to perpetual solitary confinement, has gone mad, and is suffering from paralysis.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR EXHIBITION.

It is proposed to hold an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Nagpur in November next, to last for some six weeks. It is intended to shew the outside world the characteristic and interesting manufactures and products of the Central Provinces and in turn to show the inhabitants of these localities what the outside world can do for them, both as purchasers of their raw materials and to assist them in their local manufactures. The great development of the Central Provinces and Berar as an Industrial field during the last few years, must have attracted the attention of most of those who deal in textile machinery. The area under cotton in the C. P. and Berar last year exceeded four and a half million acres. The exports of raw cotton amount to about six million maunds, while about 430,000 maunds of yarn and cloth are produced locally in power mills. The imports of Indian-made yarn and piece goods have remained almost stationary since the year 1891, while the product of local mills has risen from 22,000,000 lbs. to 35,000,000 lbs. The result shows that there is a wide scope for future expansion in the local mill industry, for the C. P. and Berar still import 73,000 maunds of foreign yarn and 254,000 yards of foreign piece goods in addition to 31,000 maunds of Indian yarn and 44,000 maunds of Indian piece goods. The C. P. and Berar seem to possess certain advantages of position that would account for the rise in their output. The average freight on a pound of the local short staple is 031 pies; on as much Pench valley coal as it takes to spin a pound of yarn, 643 pies. It is thus evident that Nagpur is better off than Bombay in regard to the transport of cheaper grades of cotton, and not very much worse off than Bombay regarding the higher counts. In respect to coal, which is a more important item from the point of view of cost of transport, Nagpur is very well situated, seeing that the cost of Pench valley coal at the pit's mouth is only from Rs. 4 and a quarter to Rs. 4 and a half a ton. The labour factor is also to the advantage of the Nagpur mill-owner. There seems every reason to expect that the Nagpur mill industry will expand very largely in the future. Already there are several important mills in the C. P. and Berar, notably the Empress Mills of Nagpur, the property of Messrs. Tata & sons, and the Petit Swadeshi Company are also starting an old Mill on new and much improved lines. To sellers of textile machinery, therefore, the Exhibition, which will be visited by numerous mill-owners from other parts of India, should prove important.

There are a very large number of gins and presses sufficient to deal with the produce of over four and a half millions of acres of cotton. The great need among these is at present an economic easy running form of engine. It is not easy to obtain reliable engineers, and any type of engine that approximates to the title of fool proof is sure of a ready sale. Similar engines of a lighter type, something between 7 and 12 H. P., will be in demand for pumping and agricultural work.

Turning next to the question of agricultural machinery, it is clear that a point is being reached when the increasing cost of labour is likely to make machinery profitable. During the last decade, the rate of agricultural wages has in many parts of the Central Provinces more than doubled. This rate of increase is likely to be maintained for some years to come, and will cause a steady demand for suitable agricultural machinery. It is necessary for manufacturers to study the local requirements, and the Agricultural department are ready to aid them in this task. Some expenditure in experiment and adaptation to purely Indian requirements is now amply justified, though a few years ago the demand would not have justified it.

There is also a future for cheap forges, lathes and other appliances for country carpenters and blacksmiths.

The people and Government of the Central Provinces and Berar are determined to do their utmost to make the Exhibition a success. A sum of over two lakhs of rupees is being raised by local subscriptions or granted by Government. Special concessions are being made by the Railway Companies. Electric lighting and power are to be provided. It is to be hoped that it will be possible to run a goods siding direct to the Exhibition building from the main line of the G. I. P.

Copies of the Prospectus, with a list of the medals and prizes that it is proposed to award can be obtained from the Secretary or Joint Secretaries, Nagpur.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—APRIL 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col H Hendley, I M S, B
Lieut-Col J Shakespear, D S O, C I E, B
Major E S Peck, I M S, B
Capt C A Gourlay, I M S, B
Capt A T Gage, I M S, B
Lieut R Hodgins, I A, B
Mr A E Mathias, B Cov
Mr C Stewart Wilson, B Cov
Mr F A Slacke, C S I, B Cov
Mr H Birrell, B Cov
Mr R Sykes, B Cov
Mr E Geake, B Cov
Mr T P Ellis, B Cov
Mr H P Burt, B
Mr S Nicholls, B
Mr B L Smith, B
Mr S H Berkeley, B
Mr D Ness, B
Mr R H Shipley, M Cov
Mr H L Braidwood, M Cov
Mr E L Sale, B Cov
Mr J E Husbands, Bo
Brevet Col G W Maxwell, I A
Lieut Col W H Quicke, I M S
Lieut-Col F F Perry, I M S
Lieut-Col O M R Thackwell, R E
Major W D Daunt, 39 C I H
Major I V B Thompson, 26 Punj
Major R G Munn, 36 Sikhs
Major K J G Dunolly, 6 Jat L I
Major E R B Murray, 89 Punj
Major W B Young, 63 P L I
Major C C S Barry, I M S
Capt H R Dutton, I M S
Capt T C McC Young, I M S
Capt T B Kelly, I M S
Capt W G K Green, 32 Lrs
Capt R Kerwick, I O D
Capt E Campion, S and T Corps
Capt R W Anthony I M S
Capt W W Van Someren, 45 Rattray's S
Capt A R Burton, 94 Russell's Inf
Lieut C P Browne, Guides
Lieut J P Gilbert, 6 Jat L I
Lieut P D A Banks, Guides
Lieut C C Stewart, 20 D C O Inf
Lieut N F Nicoll, 54 Sikhs
Lieut S G V Ellis, I A
Lieut E J Tydeman, P W D
Lieut C A M Paske 23 Cav
Lieut C O Campbell, R I M
Second Lieut D P Chesney 23 Sikh Frs
Nursing Sister L M Robinson, Q A M N S I
Nursing Sister M O Lindsay, Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr H F Lawes, B Cov, 3 mo, M C
Mr R P D Burbridge, B 3 mo M C
Mr F L Sprott, Bo, 14 days' special leave
Mr F H Hamnett, M Cov 3 mo M C (cancels permission to return)
Capt A C Scott, R E, 4 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr R P D Burbridge, B
Mr A C Daniel, Bo

It is estimated that there are now 20,000 empty houses in London. The result is not merely a serious loss to the rates, but a fall in house rents, for with so many houses empty proprietors are compelled to lower rents either to get or to retain tenants. The great increase in the number of unoccupied houses is partly due to over-building. Another cause is the migration of the people to outer or greater London. The extension of tramways and tubes enables people to live much further out than they used to do, with the advantage of better surroundings and lower rates.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 8.

The trough of low pressure has not changed much in position; easterly winds prevail in the Gangetic Plain, but the rainfall has decreased materially in North-East India; skies are almost cleared. This may partly be due to changes in the south-east of the Bay, where conditions are suspicious. There has also been a large increase of rainfall in Burma, while in South India there has been a decrease; rain is confined entirely to the Malabar Coast.

Burma.—Rain has fallen locally, the principal amounts being Tavoy one and half inches, Rangoon three-quarters of an inch, Diamond Island one and half inches, Maymyo four inches, Mandalay and Monywa one inch, Bhamo three-quarters of an inch; skies are moderately clouded; humidity is normal or in excess; temperature is low in the north and nearly normal in the other parts of the Provinces.

North-East India and Orissa.—Scattered falls of rain have occurred; Barisal records one and half inches, Burdwan one inch and Balasore two inches; clouds have decreased considerably; skies are now clear or only lightly clouded; moisture in the air is above the average in parts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur, but equal to it in the rest of the Division; temperature has fallen in moderate to large defect, except in Assam.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—Skies are almost free from cloud; humidity is either equal to, or below the average, except in parts of the United Provinces; temperature is normal.

North-West India.—Dras and Sonemarg had light falls of rain; light clouds have appeared at a few stations, but skies remain cleared in the greater part of the Division; moisture in the air is either equal to, or below the average; temperature is normal, or in slight excess.

Peninsula—Nearly general, but light rain has fallen on the Malabar Coast; skies are clear or lightly clouded; humidity is below the average in parts of Bombay and the Deccan and either equal to, or above it elsewhere; temperature has risen and is approximately normal.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in Burma; a few falls are likely in North-East India and South India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 8th May 1908 was 28·809 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (4th)	88·1	75·1	...	6·14
Jask	97·3	80·8	...	0.29
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	111·3	80·0	...	1·39
Rawalpindi	99·9	72·1	...	10·44
Lahore	107·4	76·1	...	2·60
Sirsa	109·3	77·1	...	0·75
Ambala	100·0	69·0	...	2·80
Delni	107·7	80·2	...	2·24
Agra	106·0	82·0	...	1·41
Mainpuri	108·3	80·3	...	?
Jhansi	110·3	85·6	...	1·69
Cawnpore	107·4	78·5	...	0·86
Allahabad	105·9	77·0	...	0·95
Jacobabad	117·1	78·3	...	1·77
Karachi	90·4	79·2	...	0·85
Ajmer	106·4	84·2	...	0·99
Jaipur	109·7	85·1	...	0·97
Kotah	111·5	87·6	...	0·61
Bhuj	100·1	75·5	...	0·09
Dwarka	85·8	79·7	...	0·11
Veraval	83·7	78·3	...	0·15
Rajkot	102·9	71·7	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	107·7	76·5	...	0·03
Surat	97·1	76·6	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	108·6	76·7	...	0·10
Deesa	107·3	73·4	...	0·31
Neemuch	104·5	81·2	...	0·37
Indore	105·1	76·1	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	107·5	77·8	...	1·96
Sangor	105·6	82·0	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	110·1	81·4	...	1·34
Khandwa	105·7	83·6	...	1·44
Akola	110·7	84·1	...	1·02
Amraoti	110·8	79·3	...	2·72
Nagpur	110·1	84·6	...	2·14
Chanda	110·5	80·0	...	1·65
Raipur	106·7	75·9	...	3·06
Bombay	89·6	80·2	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	89·3	79·4	...	0·12
Mormugao	88·5	80·7	...	0·20
Karwar	87·8	81·5	...	3·16
Malegaon	107·4	79·1	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	104·9	77·5	...	0·28
Poona	107·0	71·8	...	0·91
Sholapur	106·8	79·4	...	0·20
Bijapur	104·2	74·2	...	1·08
Belgaum	95·2	67·6	...	2·08
Aurangabad	105·2	80·7	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	104·9	82·2	...	2·22
Hyderabad	105·3	81·2	...	1·15
Mangalore	88·7	80·4	...	2·08
Calicut	85.3	77·1	0.13	14·24
Cochin	84·2	78 3	0.72	28·33
Colombo	84·0	77·0	0·19	45·11
Masulipatam	96·4	80·1	...	6·67
Bellary	104·0	77·3	...	2·97
Cuddapah	105·2	84·6	...	6·00
Madras	94·5	78·5	...	23·24
Bangalore	86·3	69·8	...	10·38
Coimbatore	91·9	70·8	...	11·66
Trichinopoly	92·1	77·3	...	17 56
Negapatam	92·4	77·0	...	33·15

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH MAY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 7th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared at Rawalpindi but light cloud has appeared at Lahore while the air contains less amount of moisture than usual. South-easterly winds prevail throughout the district except for a calm at Multan. Weather during day was 6° warmer than usual at Multan and 5° cooler at Ambala and yesterday's minimum was 6° in defect of normal at Ambala and 5° to 6° in excess at Multan, Rawalpindi and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Light cloud is reported from Jhansi and Allahabad and the air is damper than usual everywhere except at Jhansi. Winds are south-easterly to north-easterly at Agra. Mainpuri, Cawnpore and Allahabad and north-westerly at Jhansi. Temperature was either equal to or slightly in excess of normal generally.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies continue moderately clouded at Karachi while they are clear in other places. Humidity is about normal generally except at Kotah where it is below the average. Winds are westerly throughout the district. Day temperature varied but slightly from normal while during night weather was 6° to 8° warmer than usual at Ajmer and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light cloud has appeared at Dwarka while skies are clear elsewhere. Humidity has increased at Deesa, Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar Para. Winds blow generally from the southerly or south-westerly direction. Temperature conditions were about the average except for an excess of 5° in the day temperature at Bhavnagar Para and also a similar excess in the night temperature at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Light cloud has appeared at Raipur while the air contains less amount of moisture everywhere except at Raipur. The direction of air movement is westerly or south-westerly throughout the district except at Nagpur. Day temperature differed but slightly from normal while the night temperature was 4° to 5° in excess at most places.

The Konkan.—Light or moderate cloud still prevails while humidity is about normal. Winds remain practically unchanged. Temperature both during day and night was about the average.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded at Bijapur, Belgaum and Hyderabad and the air is drier than usual. The direction of air movement is north-westerly to south-westerly generally. Temperature both maximum and minimum was equal to the average at Belgaum and differed from normal by small amounts elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Pressure in the Indus Valley is much below normal and the weather in Sind, Gujarat and on the West Coast is likely to remain more or less cloudy.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

A CYCLONIC STORM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

A telegram from Narayanganj, dated May 6th, states that a severe storm, of a cyclonic nature, passed over Narayanganj on Tuesday evening last. A cooly woman was struck by lightning and killed, but two children who were with her escaped unhurt. The weather is still very unsettled, and good deal of rain has fallen.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 28th April.

Submitted application from Dr. S. A. Powell, Medical Officer to the Board, dated 20th April, asking for two months and 15 days' privilege leave in combination with three months and 15 days' leave on Medical Certificate from the 25th idem.

Submitted telegram from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, dated Poona, 24th April, saying, in reply to an enquiry by the Chairman, that he has no objection to Capt. E. F. G. Tucker, I. M. S., acting for Dr. Powell as Port Trust Medical Officer.

Resolution.—Leave of absence is granted for six months from 25th April. With the approval of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Capt. E. F. G. Tucker, I. M. S., is appointed to act as Medical Officer to the Board during Dr. Powell's absence or until further orders.

The following is the pilotage statement:—

	For week ending 24th April 1908.	Total from 1st to 24th April 1908	For week ending 24th April 1907.	Total from 1st to 24th April 1907.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	28	85	24	85
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	20	76	25	79
Vessels transported	20	52	23	85
Vessels attended to	1	10	2	5
Vessels warped	2	3	1	5

NEW MOTOR TRAP.

First Experiment.

London, April 24.

The new method of the East Sussex police in laying traps for drivers of motor cars who exceed the speed-limit, is being watched with interest by motorists, the general public, and the police all over the country.

The new trap consists of timing every car as it passes particular points on the road, regardless of the speed at which the car is travelling. Should it be found that the car exceeded the speed-limit between the two points, the police have power to issue summonses.

During the time that the new scheme was put into operation for the first time—namely, Good Friday, Saturday, Easter Sunday, and Monday, the numbers and times of more than 3,000 motor-cars were taken by the police of East Sussex. These were cars passing over the principal roads in the division—the most important, of course, being that portion of the London to Brighton road which lies between Crawley and a spot between Patcham and Preston Park, where the county boundary joins the Borough of Brighton.

The vast amount of clerical work, involved in the new scheme will be realised when it is stated that each of the 3,000 cars would be entered at least more than once, so that many thousands of entries were made. These have now been sent to the headquarters of the division at Lewes, and analysis are being made. What the outcome of these will be remains to be seen.

IMPORTANT CRISIS.

"There is no doubt," said a prominent officer of the East Sussex Police, "that a very important crisis has arisen in the law on the speed of motor-cars. The police are not opposed to motoring in any way. They are frequently quite glad to be able to make use of motor-cars themselves, but they are determined to see that the safety of the public is adequately guarded.

"The speed question will have to be dealt with so as to do justice to the motoring industry, which is now a very great one; to the motor-car owners, and to the public. I should not be surprised to see the final solution of the difficulty to be the making of special roads for motor traffic, where, of course, high speeds would be possible.

"In France and Germany there are no speed limits, and yet there is not the same amount of furious driving as in this country. It is a pity that English drivers do not take a leaf out of the Continental drivers' book, and deal with the matter themselves, without the intervention of the authorities."

During the past quarter £1,030 has been taken in fines from motorists at Kingston Police Court.

SENOR RUBEN DARIO, the Nicaraguan Minister, is sailing by the Kaiserin Victoria for Spain, via London, with the object of negotiating a Government loan of one million sterling for railway construction.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME



Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon.*' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
and the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

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Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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Karrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co.
Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.
Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
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BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
PREVENTS "THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.
When frequently used.
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SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

Quite a good game of hockey was witnessed last evening on the Marine Lines ground when the drawn game of the previous day, between the Royal Scots and the R.I.M. Dockyard, was played off. The constitution of the two teams was practically the same with the exception of J. Wilson who played for Parkes who was injured yesterday, and Hildreth, substitute for Carey. To-day's game, unlike Thursday's when the Scots were always on the offensive, was very level, but it was quite evident to the spectators that the Scots would turn up winners. They were decidedly the stronger team and had a fairly good body of forwards whose efforts were ably supported by a splendid line of halves; in fact, the strength of the Scots lay in their half backs. The Scots also played with better combination than on the previous day. Except for Templeton and Gilder, the forwards of the Dockyard were very weak and could not combine at all. Their centre-half, Fido, played very excellent hockey but want of co-operation made all his game efforts to force openings useless. But the best among the Dockyard eleven were their two full-backs, who stuck true to their posts, and Hildreth's many saves were much appreciated.

In the first half, it was an even game, though the Scots were able to notch a goal. The game during the second period was more exciting but all efforts of the civilians to equalize were fruitless, while their adversaries, mainly through the efforts of Shawcross who was decidedly the best forward on the field, were able to score twice, the game thus resulting in a win for the Military team by three goals to love. Amongst those that deserve special mention are Templeton (outside right forward), Gilder (inside right), Baker and Fido (ouside halves) and Hildreth (left back) for the Dockyard, and Shawcross and Lucas (left outside and inside forwards), the three halves and Wilson (goal-keeper) for the Scots. The Dockyard custodian also did well.

From the bully-off, play rested for a while in mid-field, then Dockyard invaded but Wilson saved the rush. Scots immediately retaliated but Hildreth relieved. Again pressing, Collins, successfully dodging past the halves and backs had the goal at his mercy but he shot wide. Up and down play followed, in which both goals were attacked in turn, Templeton putting in some particularly good runs, but the backs of both the teams and their custodians defended well. Many chances were missed by Brewin and Collins. This sort of game continued during the greater period of this half, till at about eight minutes before half time, in a hot scrimmage before the Dockyard goal, Lucas shot goal amidst applause. Templeton then tried to break away with the ball from the bully-off, but Evans stopped him. Scots returned and were pressing on the Dockyard flags at call of half-time. Score :—

Royal Scots..... 1 goal.
R. I. M. Dockyard..... nil

On change of sides, Brewin from mid-field tried to run away with the ball but failed to follow it; then Templeton took it up but no support was given him. Again Brewin tried to force an opening but was sent back by Watson. Determined play in mid-field, and Gilder relieved Evans of the ball and Templeton centered it to Harrington, whose shot was hit out by Mackenzie. Play now was on the other side and mostly on the 25-line of the Dockyard and shortly Shawcross had an easy goal. The civilians tried to retaliate but could not pierce the Scots' defence. Shawcross now had repeated runs but Collins could not utilize the good openings provided. Then began some remarkably good runs by Fido but all his efforts to score were, however, unsuccessful, and the credit of frustrating them belongs to the Scots' custodian. Many free hits were also awarded during this period but no advantage was secured. At last, finding an opening J. Wilson centered ball to Collins, and the latter for the first time in these two evenings shot straight and accurately and was rewarded with a goal. Fido and Brewin after this tried to break through but were checked by the opposing halves. Then Baker forced an opening, and "sticks" being called against the Scots shortly he had a free hit, but the forwards were not allowed to take up the ball. Return visit was paid and Lucas' shot went wide, then Gilder had a run but was tackled by Mackenzie and forced to retreat. As full time was called, Scots were assaulting the Dockyard goal. Score :—

Royal Scots..... 3 goals
R. I. M. Dockyard..... nil

TEAMS.

Royal Scots,

Goal.—W. Wilson.
Backs.—Mackenzie, Watson.
Half-backs.—Evans, Powell, Prior.
Forwards—Shawcross (Capt.), Lucas, Collins, Henderson, J. Wilson.

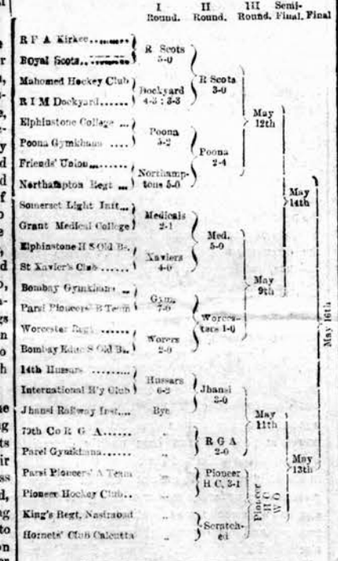
R. I. M. Dockyard.

Goal.—MacDias.
Backs.—Bildreth, Stevens.
Half-backs—Fido, Corbett (Capt.), Baker.
Forwards—Savage, Harrington, Brewin, Gilder, Templeton.
Referees—Messrs. Wayman and Grayburn.

MONDAY, 11TH MAY.

Jhansi Ry. Institute vs. 79th Co., R. G. A. Marine Lines Ground.

The following table shows results to-date :—



YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races sails to-day :—

A. CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Sapphire	Scr	R. H. H. Hopkins, and Capt. Muter R. E.
Melody	7 50	J. B. K. Macbeth
Turquoise	9 48	F. J. Preston
Isca	14 41	E. Faulkner

Course No. 34+14 = 11·75 miles—Time-limit 7 p.m.

B. CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Erin	Scr	J. N. Parker, and R. W. Fisher.
Monkin	3 18	Officers R. A.
Trixie	Scr	Officers Royal Scots.
Peewit	2 37	F. V. Evans, and W. Fraser
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinall.

Course No. 39 = 7·85 miles.—Time-limit 7 p.m.

C. CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-50 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Lapwing	2 37	Capt R. S. J. Gillespie, R.E.
Maud	1 57	Officers, R. E.
Coralie	6 32	Maj Mead & Maj Anderson.
Tomtit	Scr	Dr. F. M. Gibson
Meg	2 37	Lieut. A. C. Trench, R. E.
Curlew	7 51	C. A. Wordsworth
Jean	8 30	C. N. Moberly

Course No. 39 = 7·85 miles—Time-limit—7 p. m.

SHIPS BOAT RACE.—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
32' Galley	12 50	S. M. Defences
28' Cutter II	5 42	R. I. M. S. Hardinge
28' Cutter III	5 42	do
28' Gig	15 40	do
28' Cutter	19 57	R. I. M. S. Dalhousie
27' Whaler	20 55	do
27' Lifeboat	25 39	do
30' Pinnace I	Scr	H. M. S. Highflyer.
30' Pinnace II	Scr	do

Course No. 36 reversed 12 = 8·55 miles.—Time-limit—7 p. m.

D. CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 4 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Swin	Scr	S. M. Defences
Swale	Scr	do
Invicta	4 28	do

Course No. 36 reversed = miles.—Time-limit—7 p.m.

THE DERBY.
KEMPTON PARK JUBILEE THE CHESTER CUP.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races. Double and treble events etc., Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.
SIMLA, May 8

ENGLISH RACING NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 24.

LAST week, being Holy Week, there were no race meetings, nor anything in the shape of sport. Everything was dull, and the weather made it more so. Since Saturday we are having snowstorms, with hail and sleet and a bitter cold wind, which has not helped to make matters comfortable. Sunday brightened up a bit and gave promise of a fair Easter Monday, but those who made up their minds to go a racing at Kempton, met with fitful weather. At intervals the sun shone brightly, but the day was marred with frequent snowstorms and cold easterly winds. It speaks volumes for the holiday crowd to brave the elements and spend a Bank Holiday, enjoying the Sport of Kings; and it is indicative of the great hold horse-racing has on the affections of the people. Kempton Park being within an hour's run of the Metropolis, and the Railway Companies offering frequent trains to and fro, at a ridiculously small price, helped to bring a cheerful crowd together by thousands.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

The principal race of the day was the Queen's Prize, but a good many of the talent were keenly interested in the running of Bracelet, who held an engagement in the Easter Monday Welter Handicap. Bracelet was handicapped at 9st. 3lbs., which is considerably more than weight for age, one pound only dividing her from the veteran Standen carrying 9st. 4lbs. It must be borne in mind that Standen is a six-year old, and moreover a horse of a good class, while Bracelet is only a three-year old filly. Had this been a terms race, Bracelet would have had 24lbs. in her favour, and one can imagine what she would have done with her field. The form she showed in running second to Standen by a neck and giving weight all around to her seniors, was very creditable, and as much as the most exacting could expect. Looking up her form, I find that out of seven outings last year, she has won on five occasions and placed twice. A more consistent and handsome filly it is hard to find, and I for one would unhesitatingly put her in front of Lesbia, who, I believe, will be a better favourite. I do not think that Lesbia could have done as well under the weight, and I consider the performance Bracelet put up yesterday a first class one, and she must not be forgotten when she runs later on in the classic engagements reserved for her sex. The Queen's Prize was the plum of the day, bringing out twelve competitors. The Bedouin, who had met with a mishap on his last outing, was not expected to start, but as the injury to his heel was only a trivial one, Brewer thought him good enough to win, though carrying the 7lbs. penalty. This horse must be watched in his future engagements, as it struck me that he could have been in the show had he not been eased. As it was, he led the field a very merry pace till a quarter mile from home, and was at all times moving easily and freely within his own stride without any apparent effort. I hear it whispered that Brewer contemplates winning a big handicap with him later on in the season, and I offer this hint to those who would like a nice win with long odds. As was expected, Glacis annexed the Queen's Prize, with a run away victory, gaining the verdict by three lengths in the easiest manner possible. I fail to understand how Glacis, on his past form, was handicapped only at 6st. I considered him to be thrown in at the weight. Glacis has always been troublesome at the gate and this is what makes him an unreliable horse; but he was on his best behaviour at Kempton, and gave little Wooton no trouble whatever—a great contrast to his behaviour in the Liverpool Spring Cup, where he kicked and reared and did all manner of things, and eventually got left and lost the race by his vagaries. On this occasion D'Orsay and Asian were the principal offenders. In my notes on the Liverpool Spring Cup, I said that Glacis was the unlucky horse in the race, and had he got off on even terms St. Sarin would not have had a look in. The form exhibited at Liverpool was therefore all wrong. Glacis in that race had no Dalkeith or Eider to contend with, and his comfortable victory in the Queen's Prize demonstrates how easily he would have won that race instead of the commoner St. Sarin. I am of opinion that Glacis would have won with another stone on his back, and I believe him to be much better than his book form. Dalkeith and Eider both ran well, and, from what I could judge of the race, both were eased a furlong from home, and Hill Climber and Weathercock allowed to place on sufferance. I must not forget to mention that when Broadwood on HillClimber made his endeavour and was gettingready to make a finish with Glacis, he was unfortunate in splitting his saddle in two, and it was a surprize to many that he retained his seat: this naturally handicapped the lad, and though he would not have won, he would have materially reduced the margin of the win.

NEW MARKET BIENNIAL STAKES.

Immense curiosity was shown in this race, owing to His Majesty's Perrier, who is now favourite for the Derby, starting for this event. The race was a terms one, over a distance of a mile, and brought out five candidates. Perrier was on view in the Paddock, and there was a rush to see how he had grown during the winter recess. He is not much like his sire Persimmon in looks, but has grown into a beautiful colt. He in every way looks classy, and no serious fault could be found in his conformation: the only thing that might be said against him is his heavy shoulders, but this may be due to the fact that he is not quite wound up yet: his action is very good, and though he strikes the ground heavily, tells of the immense power he possesses. He looks all over a stayer, and also shows speed. He ran his race well and won comfortably. If time is any criterion to be guided by, I think we have seen the Derby winner in him—one minute and forty-three seconds with 8st. 7lbs. on a heavy course is a sound performance. There was nothing to press him in the race, except Olympus, who was conceding 7lbs., but Perrier had always the race in hand, though Kilcarbry led the field, and when nearing home, Jones giving him his head, past the post amidst great cheering. Perrier's win was highly popular, as it inspired confidence in his Derby prospects. Immediately after the race 5 to 1 was offered and taken against him for the Derby, and this price was not obtainable later on in the evening. It is pleasant to find Bombay sportsmen running horses here, and I hope in time this will be more the rule than the exception. Mr. Naranjee Dwarkadass—better known in Indian Racing Circles as Mr. J. B.—was represented in the Ashley Plate by a two-year old filly by Galloping Lad out of Lady Clifton, and though she did not win, it is, indeed, plucky of Mr. J. B. to make a beginning.

THE DERBY.

I notice for the first time White Eagle has been quoted at 10 to 1 for the Derby. On book form, I should have expected this colt to be first favourite, but as there were rumours as to something having gone wrong with him, backers were reluctant in supporting him. It has been announced authentically now that the colt is as sound as ever, and is in active preparation for the Epsom event. The French colt Sea Sick is a certain starter, and from all accounts to hand he is giving his connections satisfaction. Perrier, as I have said before, is most in demand. He will not sport silk before the 2,000 Guineas, for which event he is getting a good winding up. He will have a thorough preparation for the Derby, and nothing will be left undone to send him to the post fit and well. Royal Realm and Vamose are formidable opponents and must not be eliminated from the reckoning. There are a good few who are of opinion that Vamose is the best colt of the season, and I have been told by one—to whose superior knowledge I must bow—that whatever beats Vamose will win. Then there are Dalgety, Ednam, and Sir Archibald—all worthy of consideration, not forgetting Primer and Lauderdale. I know the latter are much fancied by their respective stables and have been backed at 25 to 1. BeyondPerrier being at a short price,there is nothing very brisk in the Derby market, which will remain so till the 2,000 Guiness is run and won.

TRUE BLUE.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GUIMPES.

One practical point which is helping to make Dame Fashion very popular with the woman of an economical turn of mind is that relating to the ubiquitous guimpe. Every gown has its attendant yoke of filmy tulle or lace, the former pin-tucked, while the latter is of a severely plain nature. These guimpes are cut very low indeed, both back and front, and lined with net, soft folds of dentelle being introduced at the base. The practical part of their construction, however, is illustrated by the fact that the guimpe in question is allied to the long, tight lace or net undersleeves, and is nearly always detachable, so that it can be constantly changed, or can be discarded altogether, so as to convert the afternoon gown at a moment's notice into a very fair representation of an evening toilette. The economy of this mode of procedure is not far to seek, the short oversleeves of the mandarin or draped persuasion being quite in keeping with the evening gown, while such materials as ninon de soie, marquisette, chiffon, or even tulle, which are nowadays pressed into service for afternoon attire, are, after all, only the legitimate fabrics for evening wear.

A NEW UNDERSLEEVE.

A new and very quaint undersleeve, which divides the honours where the smart afternoon gown is concerned, with the long, tight manche, brought right down over the back of the hand almost like a mitten, and defining the shape of the arm with an exactitude which is somewhat embarrassing when neither wrist nor forearm are above reproach, is that known as the "ouvrier" sleeve. This little sleevelet is, in fact, shaped very much after the style of the blouse sleeve of the Breton workman, being very full and simply gathered in at the wrist without any band, and with only a narrow heading, edged with a tiny flounce of lace. As a rule, it is carried out in transparent net without lining, tinted to a pale ivory to match the guimpe.

AND A NEW BLUE.

A growing fancy for the exquisite shade of blue known as "Winterhalter," mounted over soft black satin, or with a thin veiling of gold net between the ninon-de-soie, of which the gown is composed, and the satin itself, seems to be influencing all the leading dressmakers of to-day. This combination of blue and black is, in fact, one of the sensations of the moment, the effect being accentuated by huge bunches of deep blue flowers, and especially shaded delphiniums in their lovely vivid tints, which are worn as corsage ornaments, and are encircled with the usual bronze leaves. A charming coiffure ornament seen recently as an accompaniment to a gown of this description took the form of serried rows of delphinium heads—each of which appeared to have been plucked from the large cluster in which the blossoms grow—and which were sewn to three narrow wire bands of velvet, like Greek fillets, a clump of blossom connecting these on one side.

HOUSE COLLAPSE ON HORNBY ROAD.

THE heavy traffic on Hornby road and Meadows street was considerably blocked yesterday afternoon by the sudden collapse of the top of the massive building known as the Oriental Bank Buildings, situated at the junction of Meadows street and Hornby road. The building is owned by Buchu Sheth, whose late father, Haji Sabu Sidick, purchased it when the Oriental Bank failed a few years ago. The corrugated iron sheet roof with wooden ceiling came down suddenly at about two o'clock, and the weight and the force of the material smashed the Porebunder stone cornice and the masonry balcony on the top of the building. Two hack victorias on each side of the building were smashed under the weight of the concrete and the stones. One horse was killed on the spot and one driver was seriously hurt. The other driver and the horse were slightly hurt. Luckily no persons were on the balcony at the time.

On receiving information the Hon. Arthur Hill Trevor and Police Inspector Morris arrived first on the scene and rendered valuable assistance. The former sent for Dr. Collie who arrived immediately and treated the injured victaria driver Jamal Miraji (No. 1264). He was then conveyed to the G. T. Hospital by the order of the Police Inspector. The other victoria driver who was slightly hurt and had to be shot.

On the open balcony which was smashed by the fall of the roof, was a wooden cabin used as a tiffin room by Mr. Bricard, Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Company, and the latter had a very narrow escape. It was just time for him to go to the cabin and take his tiffin, and he was actually going towards it when the roof collapsed.

Miss Jones and another nurse who were in the "Three Shillings Stores," on seeing the stones and concrete fall, rushed to the doors and though the *debris* were falling they were not hurt, and safely got out.

The Municipal buildings' Superintendent Mr. Katrak and his assistants, the Police Superintendent Mr. Stanford, Inspectors Hassan, Henry and Copping quickly arrived on the spot with a number of men and put up a fence in front of the building on the top of which a part of the roof was lying in a threatening position towards Meadows Street.

A NEW J. P.

A meeting was held last night in the Jiteker Hall in Chakla street to congratulate Mr. Munshi Syed Maimuddin, Deputy Educational Inspector, Urdu Schools, Bombay, on his having been appointed a Justice of the Peace. Khan Saheb Kazi Ali Murghe presided. An address was then read in which the labours of Mr. Munshi Syed Maimuddin in the cause of Mahomedan education in Bombay were extolled. In replying to the address, Mr. Munshi dwelt upon the progress of Mahomedan education in Bombay. Formerly there were only two Urdu schools in Bombay, which number had now reached 28.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—ARRIVALS, MAY 8.—Maj Bogby, 3rd Brahmans, from England.
Lt Hon Wingfield, Rifle Brigade, from England.
May Walker, 62nd Punjabis.
Lieut Seymour, Ord. Dept, from Aden.
Lt-Col Mathews, R A M C, from Simla.
Maj Beaty, 31st L, from Ahmavar.
Col Whittall, 95th R Inft, from Secunderabad.
Maj Hubbard, 1st Lincolns, from Kamptee.
Lt-Col Weallens, Northptons, from England.
Capt Birdwood, C I Horse, from Nasirabad.
Maj Ayerst, 122nd R Inft, from Bhuj.

DEPARTURES, MAY 8.—Col Whittell, 95th Rus Inft, to England.
Maj Hubbard, 1st Lincolns, to England.
Capt Birdwood, Brigade, to England.
Maj Ayerst, 122nd Raj Inft, to England.
Maj Wood, 99th Inft, to Simla.
Lieut Wright, 98th Inft, to Colombo.
Lt-Col Kerrier, 26th Cav, to England.
Capt Wheatley, 27th L I, to England.
Maj Cooper, 2nd E Sur Regt, to England.
Lieut Cripps, 33rd Punjabis, to Nowshera.
Lt Hon Wingfield, Rifle Brigade, to Chanbathia.
Lieut Seymour, Ord Dept, to Agra.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

3RD. SUNDAY, After Easter—10TH MAY, 1908.
8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Harwood in A. flat.
Hymns—175—176—172.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Tours in F.
Hymns—299—307—477.
Collections for—Cathedral Choir Fund.
Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion—Hymns—552—557—559.
8-45 a. m.—Litany and Address.—Hymns—37—501.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—504, 551, 501, 302, 25.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—84.
Hymn—267.
Hymn—207.
Hymn—617.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8. a. m.—Holy Eucharist with Hymns.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for the Poor.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev. H. E. Gawden.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev. H. E. Gawden.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher Rev. J. Hobson.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher Rev. J. Hobson.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

CHRIST CHURCH BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Matins and Litany—Plain.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev. C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.
8-15 a. m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for the C. M. S. Up-country Missions.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist 199, 520, 559.
11 a. m.—Parade Service 34, 166, 540.
5-30 p. m.—Service School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon 221, 233, 477.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday.
8 a. m.—Matins daily.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Daily, 8-30 a. m. and 7. p. m.
Sundays.
8 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASSIS ROAD.

Opposite Byculla Club.
9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services.
Preacher, Mr. S. H. Kearsey will preach at 6-30 p.m. subject "Three stages of Faith."

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Waudby Road.
11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service—Rev. W. G. Orr, B. D.
Hymns—391, 249, 352
Psalm—93.

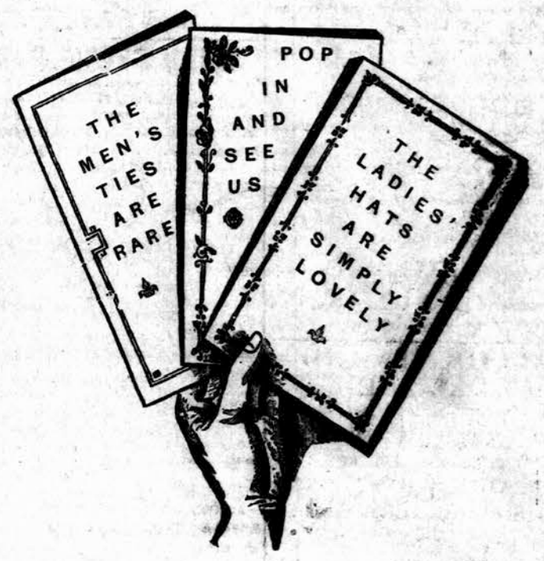
THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 6th May :—

Slight rain during week in parts Kanara, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum. Standing rabi crops generally in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress in parts Sind, Ratnagiri, Kanara, East Khandesh, Cutch and Baroda. Threshing continues in parts Sind, Kolaba, Khandesh, Nasik, Kathiawar, Palanpur and Mahi Kantha. Cotton picking progressing in parts Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Baroda, Kathiawar and Cutch. Preparation of lands for next season generally in progress. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts Larkana, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, East Khandesh, Nasik, Mahi Kantha and Baroda. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur and Cutch. Supply of drinking water sufficient except in parts Panch Mahals, Ratnagri, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. Water for irrigation insufficient in parts Kaira, Panch Mahals, Surat, Deccan, Bijapur, Cutch and Kathiawar. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind 38 to 47 per cent., in Gujarat 35 to 60 per cent., in Konkan 18 to 34 per cent., in Deccan 33 to 43 per cent. and in Karnatak 35 to 65 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Demand for labour generally sufficient and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 25th ultimo: works—Panch Mahals 2,690, West Khandesh 148; gratuitous—Panch Mahals 576, West Khandesh 1,172, Nasik 753, Ahmednagar 3,005, Poona 150, Sholapur 1,755.

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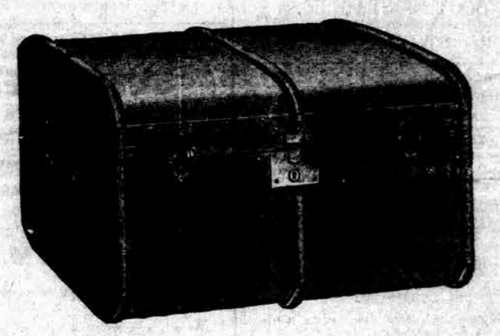
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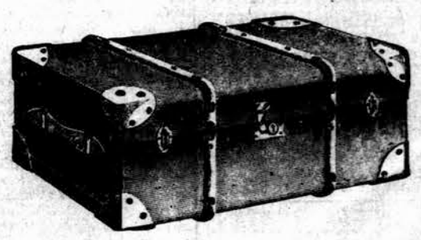


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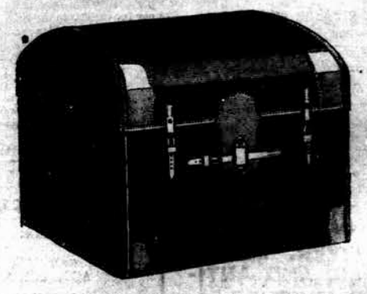
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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1908.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

ANYONE who takes interest in the educational system of India will find much food for thought in an excellent paper by Professor Welinkar on "The Problems of Higher Education in India," printed in the April number of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review." Starting with the thesis that liberal education in India must, if it is to be of any use at all, serve as the medium of reconciliation between East and West, Professor Welinkar asks to what extent the modern products of Indian Universities apprehend and appreciate the aims and methods of western civilization and how far the educated classes of India serve as connecting-links between the rulers and the ruled. It is greatly to be feared that the majority of answers to these two questions would be to the effect that the modern educated Indian helps rather to widen than to narrow the gulf between England and India and that he has no intelligent conception of the ends for which England governs India. This is not wholly the fault of the Indian, but may be ascribed to a variety of causes, chief among which are the decrease in the number of real European educationists who now come to India, the lack of funds required to render the staff of colleges sufficient, and diminished co-operation between English and Indian teachers in the work of higher education. Professor Welinkar recalls with pride the names of those, both professors and students, who graced the early period of western education, and draws a comparison between them and the men of to-day which is distinctly unfavourable to the latter, basing the shortcomings of these upon their unwillingness to enter as deeply into the thoughts and lives of the students and therefore of the people as did men like Sir Alexander Grant, Dr. Duff and Dr. John Wilson.

We are not inclined to agree with Professor Welinkar that the authorities in England invariably send out the ablest graduates of British universities to work in the Government educational institutions, and we are at the same time by no means certain that the results would be any better if they did so. The fact that a man has obtained a double first in Greats or is a highly-placed wrangler by no means implies that he is fitted to take the immense responsibilty of educating the people of India, and cases have been known of men with high honours from English universities who proved practically incapable of understanding the Indian people or of even desiring to understand them. This phenomenon possibly arises from a certain self-appreciation engendered by a distinguished university career coupled with the inability to cast aside prejudices, which at the outset always stand between the sons of the East and the West. It has been said that anyone who wishes really to know the Native of India must divest himself of all his principles and prejudices—a remark which is only partly true. An Englishman, in order to know Indians, need never divest himself of a single principle of western growth: but he certainly must divest himself of the prejudices arising from a wholly foreign social and religious system. The best method, perhaps, of overcoming these prejudices is to study the history, customs, and language of the people of India from the scientific standpoint: for it is almost impossible for one, who delves into the mysteries of a civilization infinitely older than the civilization of Europe, not to foster in his own mind an interest in the modern representatives of that ancient civilization and therefore also a desire to know more of them. And yet how few men to-day take more than a passiug interest in Indian history, anthropology, numismatics, and language. Here and there you may find one who thinks it worth his while to visit Hindu temples and Hindu fairs, in order to a better understanding of the people, or one whose researches into the currency of dead Mahomedan dynasties have widened his outlook and given him a broader vantage-ground of communication with the educated Indians. But many unfortunately think their duty to England and India ends with the punctual delivery of lectures and spend their leisure-hours in the fatuous gaiety of the hill-station or cantonment. Nor is this evil peculiar to the educational service in this country. Other public departments also may justly be charged with owning far too few men who care to step over the border dividing East and West and find out what has been done, what is being done, and what is likely to be done on the other side.

This and the gradual rise in the standard of living which has taken place during the last thirty years may be responsible for the deterioration in the ideals of Indian students. The days of Ranade, Mandlik and Telang are dead; and the Indian youth of to-day seeks a collegiate education not so much from a desire for education itself and all that it brings or from the wish to "know himself" and to know others, as in the hope that it will prove the gateway to remunerative employment. Hence again it comes that so many of the youths who pass through their collegiate course devote themselves to the legal, medical and engineering professions and scorn education and higher literary research, which need them so greatly, because the latter can offer very little material return. All honour, as Professor Welinkar remarks, is therefore due to the noble band of educationists in the Fergusson College at Poona who at the cost of so much self-sacrifice, are giving their lives to the educational service of their countrymen. "We want many hundreds of such men to devote themselves to educational work, looking to the value and necessity of the work and not its emoluments, and then we shall have sufficient educational workers to bring individual influence to bear on the mind and heart of our students, and to make liberal education an influence, and not the veneer which it at present is."

Professor Welinkar also touches upon a failing in the modern educational system which has recently been brought forward by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, namely, the lack of modernity in the present courses of liberal education. The modern Indian student devotes himself to a purely literary curriculum and has not the vaguest notion of the application of physics and chemistry, which have revolutionized the whole of life in the nineteenth century. "Magnetism, steam, electricity are the merest names to him; of the vast and wonderful processes by which they are made applicable to the needs of life only a very small proportion of our educated men have any knowledge. If our young men in India, while they are at College, were taken to see half-a-dozen workshops, and given an ocular demonstration in a very small way of the vast scale on which the resources of science are used in the service of man's needs, they would have a much truer and much higher idea of the resources of western civilization than they are able to gain through the education they get at present; and then they would be in a position to form a juster estimate of England's work in India, and a more correct appreciation of what India might have been without the scientific resources which England has brought within reach of her people". There is fundamental truth in every line of this statement, and the main result of the modern Indian system of liberal education may be summed up in the words "want of accuracy". It is to counteract this want of accuracy, in its broadest sense, that science must be introduced, for science will engender that faculty of analysis without which no one can correctly gauge the past relations between England and India and the benefits which they have mutually conferred upon one another. If with the introduction of more "modernism" in University studies, England can also encourage a wider intellectual life in the colleges, she will have taken a great step towards the institution of healthier relations between East and West. But overtures towards the latter object cannot be made by India in the first instance. England must make them through men who are prepared to take unfailing interest in the lives and thoughts of the people of this country, and who, with the knowledge proceeding from that interest, are prepared to educate the rising generation in the widest sense of that comprehensive term.

TRADE POSSIBILITIES IN JAPAN.

SOME exceedingly interesting views were expressed recently by Mr. Sale, the Chairman of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade, on the position of the foreign traders there to-day. Last year Japanese trade established a new record, and many gloomy opinions were expressed because the foreign traders did not benefit in full proportion to the increase. Now, by a curious reversal of the situation, the foreigner is profiting. It is a poor heart that never rejoices, is the view of Mr. Sale, and he became almost cheerful because, while the development of "direct trade" has been responsible for the set back to the business of foreign merchants, it has left the foreigner with the smallest share of the present stock of merchandise, most of which can only be realized at prices below cost. It is possible, too, that after the depression the future may see a readjustment of the division of trade. The country still needs roads, railways, and general means of communications and improved harbours. In addition the adoption of Western methods necessitates the expenditure of huge sums on water, light and drainage works. These are needed not only in Japan itself, but in Formosa, Korea and the leased part of Manchuria, and their provision must absorb a large part of the excess floating capital which has allowed of the extension of external trade without the aid of the foreign middleman. The wisdom of utilising money locally is being recognised, and the time is distinctly favourable to the foreign merchant whose standing is sufficient to command attention to details in his orders so that he may obtain that which Japan wants, in contradistinction to that which the Home firms have ready to sell. This is the bright side, and it is undoubtedly matter for congratulation, but there is a cloud to the silver lining. There are what Mr. Sale describes as certain "unequal elements" in the competition. Amongst these are the support given to Japanese traders, apart from tariff arrangements, and the recognised subsidies to steamships. As examples may be quoted the subsidy to Japanese tea exporters, the financial assistance at low rates of interest to the Japanese banks and traders engaged in the export of raw silk to America and of merchandise to Manchuria, and, more serious still, secret rebates and privileges accorded to certain enterprises. Such practices destroy the element of strict fairness or equality in trade competition that is accorded to Japanese traders in the majority of countries where they are to be found. Moreover, it is possible that, as in the case of the "direct trade," so with these undue advantages the present Japanese policy will be found to have overreached itself. Theoretically the European receives the same treatment in matters of commerce and navigation as native subjects; actually it is not so; but the secret assistance given to Japanese traders grew beyond bounds and had to be suddenly curtailed with somewhat disastrous effects. With heavy national expenses ahead as well as large local demands the Government will not be able to give the same amount of financial assistance to specific industries as it has done in the past, and it has been clearly proved that without such assistance progress must be at a far lower rate than it has been. But on the whole the time is favourable to the foreigner even if there be a slight curtailment in trade all round.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Asquith's Budget is one especially designed to influence the working classes in view of the coming struggle—a reduction of breakfast-table taxation and the provision of old age pensions. Mr. Asquith takes a rosy view of the latter scheme, which, as he thinks, is to cost so little—only £1,200,000 the first year. Mr. Alfred Butterworth, an Oldham cotton spinner, has been making experiments with his old employés, and he finds that a five-shilling weekly pension must cost an annual expenditure of between twenty and twenty-one millions. As to the superior financial position of England compared with "other countries which were supposed to enjoy a happier fiscal system," being obliged to borrow yearly to make ends meet, we presume Mr. Asquith had in his mind's eye the statements of a German official, published the other day, to the effect that the state of the finances of the German Empire has been growing more and more unsatisfactory every year to meet expenses which ought to be covered by current revenues. Deficits have become a regular feature of the annual Budgets, and the German Treasury has been reduced to such straits that the Government have been obliged to ask for authority to raise loans to meet current financial needs. When against this we find that the English Treasury has so far reduced the National Debt that by the close of the present financial year it will be down to "the figure at which it stood twenty years ago," we have reason to be thankful that we are not as other nations.

MR. W. WHELAN COEN, of Hubli, shot two large tigers, a male and female, in a beat in the jungles to the west of that town some days ago.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned an addition to the Staff of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, of two Professorships, in the Indian Educational Service, one for English and the other for History.

THE "Secunderabad Magazine" for May, edited by the Rev. W. A. H. Parker, M.A., is as usual very readable and well arranged. Mr. Parker invites contributions to a Fund for a new organ for his church, St. John the Baptist, Secunderabad, the present instrument being quite worn out. A little over Rs. 2,000 is necessary to complete the modest sum required.

THE Government of Madras have passed the following Order:—The permanent appointment of Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate vacated by the promotion of Mr. P. S. P. Rice, I.C.S., will be transferred to the Provincial Civil Service as a Deputy Collectorship of the first grade, to the present scale of which grade one appointment will be added, the number of posts in the sixth grade being reduced by one.

THE Jockey Club of the United States has come to a decision which will probably give a decided stimulus to the crusade against gambling. The Stewards of the Club have been the first to admit that the frequenting of racecourses by youths still under age is a serious evil, being often directly responsible for careers of dishonesty. The question was considered, and it was decided that, in future, minors are not to be admitted to American race tracks unless accompanied by their parents.

A VERY satisfactory impression was produced by the Dharwar Reefs meeting, says the "Mining World," and the shareholders seemed to leave the room with the impression that there was before them something more than an ordinary mining speculation—in fact, all but a certainty. "The case for the reconstruction was well put by Captain McTaggart and Mr. Henry Taylor and the fact mentioned by Mr. John Taylor that the vendors are prepared to follow their interest with cash into the new venture put the success of the reconstruction scheme beyond a doubt. It is very rarely that vendors are found in like case. The Ooregum mine seems to be renewing its youth, and it is astonishing that the reflex benefit is not also seen in the quotation for Champion Reef shares, because here also the possibilities are great. Ooregums are better, but otherwise there is little change."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

Ministerial Reconstruction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The ex-Prime Minister has had his wish. He has died a Commoner. The end came rather suddenly and though of course it was not unexpected, the passing away of this good, honest soul—for his honesty was never doubted even when his views exposed him to the stern reprobation of all his political opponents and of many of his political associates—caused somewhat of a shock accompanied by universal and heartfelt regret. Though, as the "Times" points out, his culture was wider and more varied than those who did not know him intimately suspected, it would be foolish to deny that in point of calibre he was on the level of English Prime Ministers, at any rate in recent times; and that he should have acquitted himself so well in the highest position in the land next to that of the sovereign is as great a surprise as was his original selection to be leader of one of the great historical parties. Homely as he was he was not so homely as Mr. W. H. Smith with whom he is so frequently classed, and he certainly had a *flair* for politics. His modesty was genuine, not affected, and when he said after he had become Prime Minister that nobody could accuse him of putting on side he spoke the truth. Although passionately fond of politics his ambition never soared to the heights he attained; his great desire was to be speaker of the House of Commons, a curious desire for a man of his means and temperament, and he reluctantly accepted the leadership of the Liberal Party because it shut him off from occupying the chair in the assembly of which he had without a break been a member for forty years. If his name is remembered in history it will be as that of the man who granted self-government to the Transvaal, and this is recognized even by those who thought and still think that the wisdom of that measure has yet to be proved. "To-day," says the "Times" in its discriminating but far from ungenerous appreciation of his career, "most of us forget his mistakes and imperfections. They were not few or unimportant, and they will in due time be set against his public services. The uppermost feeling at present is one of regret for the disappearance from public life of a singularly attractive nature. He was, some may say, meant for a less elevated position than that which he attained. But it is one of the permanent paradoxes of our political system—let us add, it is to the honour and enhancement of the strength and purity of English public life—that men such as he, with a certain simplicity of character and with no showy gifts, to whom in Lockhart's phrase public life is in a way 'an extension of the hearth,' reach preeminence, often denied to rank, all the talents, and the most fascinating personality, devoid of stabler elements. It is in the certain trend of things, and one of the dangers in the path of the State, that in the near future questions rousing some of the strong passions of men will come before Parliament. In the discussions of them, when violence meets violence, we may miss the pacific tactful presence and the cheery common sense of the statesman who has gone. He would not have spoken in darkness the illuminating word. He was not 'the pilot that weathers the storm.' He would have often been a power for peace and reconciliation." Although a democrat of the democrats he was not a demagogue and nobody can say that his aim was ever to set class against class. That he was not an orator is quite true, but I think that his powers as a speaker have been unduly depreciated by most of the writers of the biographies published in the daily press. We are not living in an age of great orators, or for the matter of that great anything else, but with one or two exceptions he was up to the average, and his ceremonial speeches were always marked with distinction. "He was a faithful servant of his country," the King is said to have remarked when the news of Sir Henry's death reached his Majesty at Copenhagen, and that might fitly form the epitaph of the great Scotsman who has now passed to his rest.

THE MINISTERIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Although Lord Elgin's enforced retirement from the Government has been received by an unappreciative public as a perfectly natural thing, I hear that the ex-Colonial Secretary's friends are saying that he was badly treated in the matter. And if what I hear be true, there is some reason for their complaint. According to the information which reaches me, when the Premiership changed hands and reconstruction of the Cabinet became inevitable no suggestion was made to Lord Elgin either directly or indirectly that he would be expected to resign his portfolio. Unless he is like his more distinguished countryman Mr. Balfour and does not read the papers he must have seen suggestions in the Press that he was to leave the Colonial Office. In any case he could not be expected to pay much attention to rumours which were, in nine cases out of ten, only the "intelligent anticipation" of ingenious paragraphists. He actually, it is said, remained in ignorance of the fate that was in store for him and went on with his work as if he expected to be undisturbed, until on Mr. Asquith's return from Biarritz he received a note from the Premier intimating that the Cabinet was formed and that Lord Elgin was not a member of it. Mr. Asquith is perhaps not one of those who suffer fools gladly—a quality much needed in politics—but he is far from being a discourteous man, and I feel sure that the unpleasant intimation was couched in the politest of terms. Nevertheless Lord Elgin or rather his friends seem to think that sufficient consideration was shown to him, and they applaud him for refusing the solatium of a Marquisate, though he may have had other reasons for declining the honour. It is usual to offer a retiring Viceroy of India a step in the peerage and doubtless the Earl of Elgin might have blossomed into the Marquis of Elgin when he returned home nine years ago. It has been assumed in some quarters that he was fired out because his administration of the Colonial department was not up to the mark. My own impression from what I can learn is that he went because he was not a very active partner in the business, if I may so express it. He was no good at all as a speaker in the House of Lords; he never or hardly ever appeared on the platform (that could not have been any great loss to the Liberal cause) and moreover he was thought not to be in cordial sympathy with the policy of the party. He is now on the shelf and will probably remain there unless the whirligig of time brings Lord Rosebery back to the Premiership. Lord Rosebery did not become Prime Minister until two or three months after Lord Elgin was selected to succeed Lord Lansdowne. But I have always understood that Lord Rosebery had a great deal to do with the selection and he has always thought more of Lord Elgin's powers than anybody else. The ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies will no doubt in due course resume his former position as Chairman of a Scottish County Council, for which he is eminently fitted. It was unfortunate for him that he was overshadowed by his more brilliant subordinate. Mr. Morley has not made the same mistake. He will not be overshadowed by Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Churchill, I am told, was not eager to accept the Presidentship of the Board of Trade, though needless to say he was eager to become a Cabinet Minister. He would have preferred to have followed somebody, Lord Tweedmouth for example, who was not so conspicuous a success as Mr. Lloyd-George. It was, I understand, Mr. Lloyd-George who persuaded him to become head of the department which looks after the commercial and industrial interests of the kingdom. "Manchester," the new Chancellor of the Exchequer argued, "being one of our greatest trading centres, will appreciate being represented in Parliament by a President of the Board of Trade." That remains to be seen. (I am writing of course before the result of the extraordinarily exciting fight in North-West Manchester is known) but at any rate the glory which is supposed to encircle a Cabinet Minister has not prevented Mr. Runciman from a surprisingly great loss of votes at Dewsbury. And the same thing may occur in Manchester, only more so. If, however, Mr. Churchill keeps his seat it will be largely owing to the support he has received from Mr. Lloyd-George, who has departed from the rule against a Cabinet Minister speaking at any by-election excepting his own. One good turn deserves another. Mr. Churchill after one of the speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday described Mr. Lloyd George as one who is bound "to play a leading, perhaps the leading, part in the immediate future. Comment has been made on the fact that Mr. Asquith has not sent Mr. Churchill the usual letter which the chief of a party sends to a candidate on such an occasion. Some people are inclined to draw inferences, but it may not be etiquette for a Prime Minister to write such a letter to a colleague. Mr. Asquith has written to wish success to the Liberal candidate in Kincardineshire, but I do not remember having seen that he sent a similar communication to Mr. Runciman. Differences may and probably will come, but is it not rather early to suggest friction even before the new Cabinet has met?

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

Mr. Richard Jebb's admirable paper and equally admirable appendix appear in the current number of the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Arts and should be carefully studied by all who are desirous of mastering the extremely difficult problem with which he has dealt with so much candour and sincerity. Not the least interesting feature of the appendix is his elaborate population table. It may be of interest to extract from this the figures showing the total number of Asiatics in the different colonies of the Empire. They are as follows:—Australia (1907) 44,075; New Zealand (1901) 3,029; Natal (1906) 112,126, all British; Cape Colony (1904) 10,831; Transvaal (1907) 13,641; Orange River Colony (1904) 363; British Columbia (1908) 29,500. There is an interesting but somewhat angry letter in the *Journal*, the writer of which Mr. J. D. Anderson, I. C. S., (retired) falls foul of the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Lyttelton, M.P., for comparing the status of white men in the East with that of Orientals in the Colonies. He refers to Mr. Lyttelton's query whether the Western nations of the world can maintain a monopoly for themselves in the West and equal competition in the East. The problem of Asiatic Immigration, Mr. Anderson observes, is sufficiently complicated without dragging in other burning questions by the ears. "It is not," he proceeds, "merely that 'toute comparaison cloche,' but this particular comparison is a peculiarly dangerous one at the present time. The Briton in the East is not a settler. Climate and social conditions render that impossible. He does not desire to mingle his blood with that of the Oriental or in any proper sense to compete with him. He performs duties, administrative and commercial, which, but for him, would not be performed at all. This is not the time to ask whether his 'mandate' is exhausted." Mr. Anderson suggests to Mr. Jebb that he might add a fourth maritimie zone to the three he has invented, a South Atlantic Zone, where in Central and South America is arising a real new India where Orientals receive a hearty welcome and where there is room and to spare for the surplus labour of India and especially for married men with families. Mr. Jebb replies that the West Indian and other tropical dependencies to which Indian labourers have been emigrated "with marked advantage," appears to illustrate the policy of the former "Indian Zone" rather than a fourth variety, but this important branch of Asiatic immigration had, he explains, to be extended from a paper strictly confined to the Imperial problem. Obviously, even within the limitations imposed by the subject suggested to Mr. Jebb by the Royal Society of Arts, the task was almost too large for a single paper. Cannot Mr. Jebb expand his paper to a volume as a supplement, say, to his "Studies in Colonial Nationalism" which, in the opinion of so good a judge as Mr. Lyttelton, is the most remarkable work of the kind given to the world since the publication of Professor Seeley's epoch-making book "The Expansion of England?"

COFFEE VERSUS TEA.

The Anti-Tea Duty League is greatly alarmed by what is called the "Coffee propaganda in England." It appears that the Government of San Paulo have entered into a contract with an English firm in Santos and a very well-known wholesale grocery business in the city of London for an extensive booming of the coffee grown in the Brazilian State, which it is hoped may to a considerable extent supplant tea. The contract which comes into force six months hence is to run for five years, the State of San Paulo providing subsidies amounting to the considerable sum of £50,000. The money will not be paid in a lump sum but in five annual instalments two of £12,500, two of £10,000, and one of £5,000. A company will be formed with a capital of £52,500 divided into 50,000 seven per cent preference shares of £1 each and 50,000 ordinary shares of one shilling each. The company is to "make propaganda" by means of advertising, exhibition, etc., and it is also to do its best to put down the "tolerations for the adulteration of coffee in the United Kingdom." For the first two years of its existence "The State of S. Paulo Brazil Pure Roasted Coffee Company Limited"—as the undertaking is to be called—will confine its energies to these isles, but afterwards it may extend its operations to the British Colonies and Egypt. In communicating the above and other facts the Secretary of the Anti Tea Duty League says:—"I venture to point out that the interests of tea are now seriously threatened and that combined action will be very necessary in order to maintain the position of pre-eminence which Indian and Ceylon teas at present occupy in the United Kingdom. *En passant* may I protest against the use of the word "teas" instead of "tea"? Commercial men are too fond of committing this kind of solecism in referring to an article of commerce. We do not speak of "coffees" or of "breads". Why then should we talk of "teas"? I am not sure that the situation is so dreadful for the "tea" industry as the Secretary of the Anti "Teas" Duty League imagines. In spite of the fact that we are, in the matter of diet as in most other things, a very conservative people and we shall cling to our tea with even more tenacity than we cling to our beer—I beg pardon "beers"—at any rate until the English people learn the art of making decent coffee. If "the State of S. Paulo Brazil Pure Roasted Coffee Company Limited" intends to teach the nation this art, they have got a stiff job before them.

The marriage arranged between Lieut. H. P. Littledale, R.N., and Edith, only daughter of Surgeon-Major John Simpson, Indian Medical Service, and Mrs. Simpson, of 2 Carlton Place, Aberdeen, will take place early in June.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

MR. ASQUITH'S BUDGET.

An Epoch-Making Statement.

COST OF THE SCHEME.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 7.

Mr. Asquith introduced his Budget in the House of Commons this evening. The chief feature is provision for payment of old-age pensions of five shillings weekly to indigents over seventy years of age. The cost will not exceed six million pounds per annum.

The duty on sugar is to be reduced to 1*s.* 10*d.* per hundredweight.

In other respects, taxation remains unchanged.

Mr. Asquith, in introducing his Budget, said that our foreign trade during 1907 was the greatest on record. There were signs of its beginning to ebb everywhere at the end of 1907, but present indications pointed to nothing more than a slackening of the rate of expansion.

The realized surplus on the year was £1,726,000, which would go to the Sinking Fund, minus £600,000 for expenditure on public offices. Reduction of debt during 1906-07 amounted to eighteen millions sterling: during 1907-08 it was fifteen millions, and during 1908-09 it would be thirteen and three-quarter millions. By 31st March 1909 the debt would be brought to the figure at which it stood twenty years ago.

Mr. Asquith went on: "When other countries who were supposed to enjoy a happier fiscal system were obliged to borrow yearly to make ends meet, it was not unsatisfactory to reflect that in three years we had been able to pay off between forty and fifty millions of debt, and that we might now slacken the rate of paying it off."

The estimated expenditure for 1908-09 is £152,869,000 and the estimated revenue £157,770,000.

The Government, said Mr. Asquith, had carefully considered the question of old-age pensions and had ruled out the contributor or universal schemes. They must discriminate regarding age, need, status, and character, and they proposed to give five shillings weekly to persons over seventy years of age with incomes below twenty-six pounds. Married couples would be allowed 3*s.* 9*d.* per week each, and paupers were excluded.

It was not expected that the pensioners would exceed half a million or the cost six million pounds.

The scheme would come into force on January 1st, 1909, and the cost during 1908-09 would be £1,200,000.

Mr. Asquith proposes to reduce the Marine Insurance Duty to one penny per cent, which will swallow £80,000. The reduction of the Sugar Duty will absorb £3,400,000, leaving, after minor adjustments have been made, a final balance of £241,000.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Budget has been well received, the Liberals hailing it as a triumph of democrative finance.

The Labour members criticise the advanced age at which pensions will be given and to the limit with regard to incomes, declaring that the latter will discourage thrift.

The House of Commons has provisionally agreed to the continuance of the Tea Duty.

The Conservative papers characterise the old age pensions scheme as a cunning manœuvre on the part of the Liberals to secure the credit for the reform, leaving to their successors the responsibility for financing a new and incalculable expenditure.

It is anticipated that the remission of the Sugar duty will influence the voting at the Dundee bye-election. Mr. Churchill's announcement of the reduction at a meeting last evening was received with cheers.

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICIAL SECRETS.

Plans of Malta Sold.

CARELESSNESS BY A MINISTER.

LONDON, MAY 7.

A discussion is taking place in the *Times* concerning Lord Loreburn's somewhat drastic Bill against the disclosure of official secrets, and has elicited the fact, that a man, wearing the late Queen's uniform, sold to a foreign Government complete plans of the defences of Malta and was negotiating for the sale of similar plans of Gibraltar, when he was caught.

Furthermore, an extremely confidential document, describing the whole of our submarine defences, disappeared from the room of a high official, and a batch of secret papers of the highest importance was lost by a Minister.

THE AUSTRIAN JUBILEE.

Speech by the Kaiser.

AN INDISSOLUBLE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, MAY 6.

At a banquet in Vienna last evening the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Kaiser proposed the most cordial toasts, dwelling on the close relations of the two nations.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Kaiser, addressing the Emperor Francis Joseph, at the Castle of Schoenbrunn, emphasized the respect which the venerable form of His Majesty inspired far and wide, and the glorious example which his sixty years of work afforded to the assembled three generations of German Princes allied to Hungary.

The Emperor Francis Joseph thanked the Kaiser effusively, and said he regarded the presence of the German Princes as a most eloquent confirmation of the indissoluble pacific alliance.

APRIL TRADE RETURNS.

More Decreases.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Trade Returns for April show decreases in imports and exports of £9,682,792 and £3,711,528, respectively.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM THE KHYBER.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the orders for the withdrawal from the Khyber emanated from the Government of India and not from London.

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

Heavy Decrease.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Sir Horne, President of the Cuba Railway and Sugar Company, who has returned to Montreal from Havana, says that the drought in Cuba has decreased the sugar production by five million pounds sterling.

LIBEL BY THE "TIMES."

Mr Murray Awarded Damages.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Mr. John Murray, the publisher, has obtained £7,500 damages from the "Times" for libel alleging that Mr. Murray charged an extortionate price for the letters of Queen Victoria.

A stay of execution has been granted.

THE HARDEN CASE.

Arrest of Prince Eulenberg.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Prince Philip Eulenberg has been arrested at his Castle at Liebenberg on a charge of perjury in the last Harden trial when he denied immoral practices.

Fresh damaging evidence has since been adduced.

PERSIAN POLITICS.

LONDON, MAY 8.

A telegram to the "Times" from Teheran, states that the Shah, on the recommendation of Parliament, has reappointed Nizam-es-Sultaneh to the Cabinet.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The steamer "Matiana," bound for Calcutta, has put in at Portland, having been damaged in a collision in a fog, with a Hamburg-American steamer.

HOME RACING.

One Thousand Guineas.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The race for the One Thousand Guineas Stakes was run at Newmarket this afternoon, with the following result:

Rhodora	1
Bracelet	2
Ardentrive	3

The betting on the One Thousand Guineas at the start was 100 to 8 against Rhodora, 5 to 1 against Bracelet and 10 to 6 against Ardentrive.

Nineteen horses ran. The race was won by two lengths and a neck separated the second and third horses.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

PROBABLE STARTERS.

The Chester Cup.

The following are the probable starters for the above race:—

Torpoint, Baltinglass, Royal Dream, Wise Mason, Cuffs, Glacis, Round Dance, Saint Ollalia, Mrs. Lyons, Retort, Killigrew, Asticot, Eurotas, Devereux, Pasorobles, and Wuffy,

Race run, May 13. Distance 2 1/4 miles.

THE DERBY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 7.

The following are the latest quotations received:—

Norman III	100 to 14
Mountain Apple	8 to 1
Sea Sick II	10 to 1
Perrier	10 to 1
Elm Twig	33 to 1

In addition to the above, the probable starters are—White Eagle, Mercutio, Ednam, Orphah, Rochester, Dark Ronald, Vamose, Dalgety, Eaton Lad, Batchelor's Lodge, Vedanta, Lauderdale, Your Majesty, Primer, Lesbia, Sir Archibald, and Royal Realm.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES' GRATITUDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

The Calcutta Postal employees have passed resolutions thanking the Director-General for his endeavours to ameliorate their condition, and expressing the hope that the initiation of the sympathetic measures adopted will soon remove their grievances.

THE ANARCHIST CONSPIRACY.

More Arrest.

Seditious Leafletss.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

It has been ascertained, that the anarchists' garden house at Manicktola belonged to the late Dr. K. G. Ghose, father of Arabindo and Borendro Kumar Ghose. Nothing of any importance has been discovered by the Police, who have been searching the ground and draining and dragging the tanks in Manicktola all yesterday.

It is stated that one of the accused in the case before the Alipore Magistrate confessed to an attempt on Mr. Allen.

A correspondent writing to the "Bengalee," from Kushtea, says that the Police made a raid there on the morning of the 6th instant, and arrested five men, four Bengalis and one Mahomedan, for the outrage on the Rev. Hikinbotham, and it is said that a test will be made of the men arrested.

One Baladeb Roy has been released, who is bedridden with typhoid fever; he was released on bail for Rs. 2,500.

The newspapers here publish telegrams of sympathy with Mr. Kennedy from Mymensingh, Faridpore and a few other places.

Mr. Haliday, Commissioner of Police, on Thursday last issued a circular to all Police Superintendents and Inspectors, pointing out that a number of seditious and scurrilous leaflets in English have been found posted on lamp posts, telegraph and tram posts, about the town and suburbs.

Police Inspectors are directed to warn beat constables, that they will be liable to punishment, if they do not prevent the posting of these in their beats, and that, if they can catch any one posting them anywhere, and having others in his possession, they wil receive a reward of Rs. 100.

Mr. Denham, Superintendent, Bengal Police, is at present engaged in examining the great mass of correspondence and anarchist literature, which was collected principally at the Manicktola factory.

The following has been issued by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce:—

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce has been rudely shocked at the report of the dastardly bomb outrage perpetrated at Mozufferpore, and of the subsequent disclosure of a conspiracy, and desire to express their feelings of indignation at, and loathing and abhorrence of, the revolting outrage and conspiracy. They further beg to express their profound sympathy with Mr. Kennedy in his present bereavement.

A telegram from Darjeeling, dated May 7th, states that a crowded and influential meeting of Indian residents and visitors was held at the Lowis Sanitarium Hall, to express indignation at the outrage committed at Mozufferpore and the existence of anarchism, and to express sympathy with Mr. Kennedy in his bereavement. H. H. the Maharaja of Burdwan presided.

LATER.

A Mozufferpore telegram received to-day says an arrest made there is likely to reveal the active participation by some of the local Bengalee element in the Nihilist propaganda. The public meeting to be held at the Planters' Club tomorrow will be presided over by the Maharaja of Darbanga. One of the items will be to protest against the unbridled license of the vernacular press and of the so-called lectures in Beadon and College squares in Calcutta. Owing to the great mass of documentary and other evidence that is necessary to examine and classify, the police cannot be in a position to present the whole of their case against the accused for at least another fortnight.

DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE BODDAM.

Found Dead in the Train.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 8.

Mr. Justice Boddam, who was one of the passengers in the mail train which left Madras yesterday, for Bombay, died "en route" from heat appoplexy. His remains have been taken back to Madras. The funeral takes place at St. George's Cathedral to-morrow.

Mr. Justice Boddam was to proceed Home by the mail steamer, from Bombay, on Saturday.

LATER.

Mr. Justice Boddam was quite well this morning at the time of taking his chotahazri. He apparently died while dressing. He was travelling alone in his carriage.

Mr. Justice Boddam was found dead on arrival at Raichur, where Colonel Browning was called in, but without avail. Death was attributed to heart failure.

The High Court was closed to-day as a mark of respect to the deceased, after the usual feeling references had been made.

THE NIZAM'S BIRTHDAY.

Parade at Golconda.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 8.

An immense concourse of people assembled at Golconda to witness His Highness the Nizam's birthday parade. All the troops of the regular force were on parade under the command of Major Yar-ud-Dowlah. Punctually at 7-30 a. m. His Excellency Sir Kishen Pershad, Prime Minister, took up his position at the saluting base, and after the artillery fired the salute and the infantry the *feu-de-joie*, the whole marched past in grand style and with great precision. Most of the large mercantile houses in Secunderabad and Hyderabad closed in honour of the occasion, as did also the Bank of Bengal, the Treasury and all offices belonging to the Nizam's service.

THE FRONTIER TROUBLE.

Amir's Envoy at Simla.

RAIDERS ACTIVE.

MAJOR COAPE-SMITH KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 8.

The Amir's envoy, Mohomet Ismail Khan, is now at Simla. Colonel Stuart Godfrey has left Swat to meet the Khan at Sir Panjkora.

Everything is to-day reported quiet upon the frontier.

LATER.

Nothing of interest is reported from the frontier to-day. In Ningrahar the members of the Sufi Sahib's "laskhar" are said to be returning to their homes.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 8.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent reports the departure of Sufi for Chinar and the failure, as it seems, of the Hazrat Sahib's mission. Indications appear to point to peace rather than war. Hazrat Sahib, it is true, has not yet left Mohmand country. Sufi may return.

Nasrulla Khan is the factor still to be taken into account. The chief complications at the present moment are that certain things still require explaining at Kabul and that many Mohmand "jirgahs" sent defiant answers to the Government's summons. Pressure, no doubt, short of an expedition can be exerted on the Mohmands. One fact is clear. The failure of Sufi is a political triumph of Colonel Roos Keppel. Loargai Shinwaris refused to a man to be drawn into the mullah's baits. The Zakkas came forward of their own accord with offers to drive away the Sufi.

I regret to report the death of Major Coape-Smith at Ali Masjid, Last evening, it appears, a small band of raiders had taken off seven camels. Major Coape-Smith, with a few men of the 19th Lancers and Guides, went out to recover them. Darkness coming on, it was decided to abandon the attempt, when the raiders opened fire, a bullet hitting Smith in the chest. Two men supported him in an unconscious condition on his horse on the way back to camp, but he died just before the camp was reached. Few officers of the Indian Army were better known in Northern India and none more popular.

The funeral at Peshawar yesterday was attended by General Willcocks and staff, a large number of officers and private friends. The coffin was borne along on a gun carriage covered over with a union jack and many wreaths. The Warwicks furnished the firing party. Mrs. Coape-Smith was present, having come in from Campbellpore.

News from Simla, dated the 7th May, reports that the Sufi Sahib's "lashkar" has now been broken up and that numbers thereof are *en route* for their homes.

Our troops are now leaving Khyber. All is reported quiet at Dir and Swat. The Khan of Dir's force is still guarding Panjkora bridge. There were no signs of any Mohmands on the Michni-Abazai line. It is said the tribesmen are consulting amongst themselves as to whether a "jirgah" should come in. It is also stated that the principal Afghan mullahs have now returned on their way back to Afghanistan.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 8.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel Bain, Civil Surgeon, Coorg, is granted two years' leave, Major Macrae officiates.

The services of Captain F. Browne, I.M.S., are lent to the Bengal Government for employment in the Jail Department.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Bateson is appointed Vice-Consul for Chili; Mr. H. Schuler, acting Consul for Germany, and Mr. Gognet Chapnis, acting Vice-Consul for Portugal, all at Calcutta.

Lieutenant Colonel Robinson, Civil Surgeon, Bikanir, has been appointed Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana in addition to his own duties, vice Colonel Harrington on six months' leave,

Captain J. Watson, on return from furlough, is posted as Medical Officer to the Consulate at Turbat-i-Haidari.

Lieutenant D. Field, probationer, Political Department, is posted to the North-West Frontier Province.

Captain J. Stockley, Indian Army, is appointed Assistant Commissioner, Meywar Bhil Corps.

The services of Captain Prissick, 52nd Sikhs, are to be employed with the Frontier Militia, New Frontier Province.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel A Wallace has been gazetted Colonel on the Staff with the rank of Brigadier-General.

General Nixon to be Divisional Commander, vice Lieutenant-General Henry.

General Glover, to be Inspector-General of Cavalry and Brigadier-Generals Hastings and Swann to be Brigade Commanders.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

KARACHI VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Second-Lieutenant Pearson resigns his Commission.

NORTHERN BENGAL MOUNTED RIFLES.

Second-Lieutenant Steward and Makkie to be Lieutenants.

DEHRA DUN MOUNTED RIFLES.

Lieutenant C. Lovegrove resigns his Commission.

CALCUTTA RIFLES.

Captain Ronaldson, V. D., 1st Battalion, resigns his Commission and is permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

Lieutenant Henderson, 2nd Battalion, to be Captain.

Second-Lieutenant Fox resigns his Commission.

Captain Cresswell, Bombay Rifles; Captain Turner, Rangoon Rifles; Lieutenant Robert, Nilgiri Rifles; and Lieutenant Otto, 1st Battalion, B. N. Railway Rifles Corps,— all resign their Commissions.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 7.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the estimate, amounting to Rs. 2,13,000, submitted by the Port Trust for a shed for non-dutiable imports and exports, forming part of the new scheme of work costing Rs. 15 lakhs.

UNREST IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

Perjury.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 8.

To-day, at Tinnevelly, Mr. Gurusawmy Iyer appeared on behalf of the witness Subbiah Pillay, who had been called upon to show cause in connection with the riot case why he should not be prosecuted for perjury.

Accused put in a written explanation in Tamil to the effect that the statement was not false at the time of his examination before the Sub-Magistrate. Witness mentioned persons as those whose names he knew, some others as those whose names he did not know, but whom he could identify. He did not state all those whose names he knew were personally known to him or acquainted with him. He mentioned Chavadi Chidambaram Pillay among those whose names he knew, and whose names he came to know from the fact that it was mentioned by people on the day of the riot. If his statement bore the interpretation that the name of Chavadi Chidambaram Pillay was previously known to him, that was a wrong interpretation put upon his statement by the Sub-Magistrate before whom he gave his original deposition.

Gurusawmy Iyer submitted that the explanation was not improbable, and prayed that the Court might send for and examine witnesses, a list of whom accused was prepared to file.

The Court deferred passing orders on the point.

Similar arguments were raised in the case of the other witness Shunmugam Pillay, who had also been asked to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for perjury.

The Court deferred passing orders in this case also.

THE RIOTS.

The trial of the second batch of rioters commenced at noon to-day.

SEDITION.

This morning Mr. Wallace, Additional District Magistrate, passed orders committing Chidambaram Pillay for trial before the next Tinnevelly Sessions. The charges were that he, on 3rd March 1908, at Tuticorin, and on 9th March, in the river bed at Tinnevelly, by public speeches did bring or attempt to bring Government into contempt or hatred under section 124A; secondly, by the same two speeches he did promote or attempt to promote enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects, namely, between Natives and Europeans in British India, under section 153A.

The order in Subramania Siva's case was not delivered as it was not ready.

Subramania Siva has sent in an extraordinary statement to the Additional District Magistrate from the jail, admitting he had been preaching the gospel of "swaraj" in various places, that his propaganda included boycott of everything foreign, the ultimate goal being "swaraj." He denies he had been induced by anybody to make speeches, as that was a part of his mission, or that his speeches caused disaffection or race-hatred. The document has not been made public, but will probably be read out when the orders are passed in his case on Monday next.

RECENT RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Harrowing Scenes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, MAY 8.

The railway accident near Ghaziabad proves to have been more serious than was at first supposed. The dead are being brought to light as the clearing of the wreckage proceeds.

The wreckage is still burning, and in consequence the work of clearing is slow and difficult.

Several of the injured have since died in hospital. Guard Davie is dead.

Of the Delhi native wedding party of 60, only 6 have survived, and these are injured or have had a marvellous escape: the bride is uninjured.

Mr. Plunkett, Traffic Inspector, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is still missing. The dead and injured must be about 300 in all.

At the official inquiry yesterday, at Ghaziabad, the tablet instrument, at Ghaziabad and Dasna were put to a severe test; they tried them simultaneously, but they failed; the tablet instrument from Ghaziabad was taken to Dasna and the test resumed, but with no definite result. It is rumoured that the tablet instrument at Dasna had failed at the time of the accident and the driver of the up train was ordered to proceed cautiously.

An official telegram states that 12 carriages are totally destroyed.

A quantity of silver and jewellery which melted has since been recovered and claimed by the wedding party.

A subscription is being raised, in aid of Mr. Blanchette's widow and 5 children. The scenes at the hospital are heartrending.

A road bed had been constructed to make a diversion and has just been completed and traffic on the line has been resumed.

The noise of the collision was heard at a great distance and the flames were seen for miles.

The down engine staff are still buried in the burning fire-box: the hand of fireman Gibbs was seen protruding from the fire-box of the engine, buried in live coals. Ghastly scenes are witnessed as the debris is being cleared. The Railway authorities are trying to make light of the accident, but this report has been based on the words of eye witnesses.

Six native soldiers, proceeding to the front, were killed and others have been injured, including a native officer of the 14th Lancers.

Twelve carriages are fixed one on top of the other; one carriage is on the top of the down engine tender; the up engine is vertical and on top of the down engine, and the whole wreckage is still in flames.

The collision occurred round a sharp curve and there was no time to apply the brakes. A European passenger states that the vacuum brake was not put on by the up train and he had a narrow escape.

Mr. Tench and Mr. Scott of Delhi, did gallant work in rescuing the injured. The body of Driver Blanchette was conveyed to Moradabad for burial, but Gibbs' body has not yet been brought out. Driver Blanchette was rescued by Mr. Tench, Engineer, Delhi, but he died ten minutes afterwards.

Mr. Dring, fortunately, was not on the train, as he changed his mind at the last moment and went to Cawnpore.

SIMLA, MAY 8.

Mr. Wynne, President, Railway Board, left Simla to-day for Ghaziabad to hold a personal enquiry into the recent railway accident there.

THE LATE MRS. PHIPSON.

Mrs. Phipson, better known as Miss Edith Pechey, writes a correspondent, was one of the pioneers of medical education for women, and she with Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake and others, went through many trials and troubles in the early seventies in Edinburgh, in order that women might be enabled to receive a proper medical training under the same conditions as men.

But it is more in connection with her work in Bombay that Mrs. Phipson's career is specially memorable to this city; and here again she was a pioneer, as until her arrival in 1883, there was no woman doctor in the Bombay Presidency. At that time, 25 years ago, there was a strong feeling in Bombay that a hospital and dispensary for women should be established, officiered by medical women. The late Mr. Shapurji Bengali, Mr. Geo. Kiteredge and others, worked assiduously to further the cause, and through the instrumentality of their Committee, Miss Edith Pechey, who for some years had been engaged in a successful and increasing practice in Leeds, was induced to come out to Bombay as head of a dispensary here, which developed later, through the munificence of the late Mr. Cama, into the Cama Hospital for women and children. It was as Chief Medical Officer of this Hospital that Miss Pechey made a great reputation in this City and Presidency. Her organisation of every branch of work in the hospital, her personal success as a physician and surgeon, her thorough understanding of the needs of women of all castes and creeds, her womanly sympathy with all her patients, made the new hospital an unbounded success; it was placed under the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, and it remains to this day the only Government Hospital in India officered by women. Besides her position in connection with the Hospital, Miss Pechey had a large private practice among all classes, European and native, and was frequently sent for up-country as consultant in many cases of difficulty.

Miss Pechey interested herself in all educational matters connected with women, was elected a member of the Senate of the Bombay University, took the deepest interest, and worked hard for all things that had to do with the advancement of women and the improvement of their social, political, and intellectual position.

Miss Pechey's marriage to Mr. H. M. Phipson in 1889 did not deprive Bombay of her valuable services as a doctor, or a philanthropist, and it was not until her failing health compelled her to relinquish her post as head of the Cama Hospital, that her connection with Bombay was somewhat severed. For many years after she had ceased to practice her profession in Bombay, Mrs. Phipson continued her interest in every good work in this city. The establishment of her sanatorium at Nasik meant the labour of many years, and both Mr. and Mrs. Phipson never spared themselves in working for the good of others.

For the last three years Mrs Phipson had been in very bad health, but even under these conditions she had recently taken an active part in England in the cause of Women's Suffrage.

Her loss is great to all her many friends in Bombay, where so many active, useful years of her life were passed. Mrs. Phipson was a unique woman. Endowed with an intellect far above the average—united to an energy and originality of an unusual kind, she combined a womanly tenderness, love and and sympathy, a high souled burning to redress all wrongs, with the knowledge and power of how to accomplish great ideals, to which few women have attained. "We shall not look upon the like again."

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

At an annual meeting of the Parsee division of St. John Ambulance Brigade held on the 19th ultimo at the premises of Fort and Proprietory High Schools, Major George Lund, V.D.B.V.R., Superintendent of Bombay Ambulance corps, presided.

Mr. D. N. Marker Joint Honorary Brigade Secretary read the following report of the division:—The work of the division for the year ending 31st March 1908 indicates steady and good progress. During the period under report members treated 34 outdoor cases and 15 invalids were removed on rubber tyred wheeled ambulance from one place to another.

During the period under report six roadside cases were treated by some of the members:—

Attendance of Members in Public Sports and Manifestations.—Ten Members of the Division attended duty daily at the Cooperage Maidan where the Rovers Football Tournament was played from 5th September to 26th September.

Eight Members attended duty daily at the Marine Lines Maidan where the Bombay Motor show was held from 24th February to 29th February.

"The Parsee Ambulance Brigade Fund"—For the maintenance of the Parsee Division was started from August 1907. Upto 31st March last the Honorary Secretaries of the division have collected Rs 1,845-10-0 out of which Rs. 1,234-10-6 have been expended in providing the members with the following equipment:—For 21 Uniforms for Members, Rs. 722-2-0, for one Rubber Tyred wheeled ambulanced Rs. 250 for Velada Stretcher, Ambulance Box, Practice side drum &c., Rs. 223-9-6, for Printing charges, stationary etc, Rs. 30-12-0, for Postage charges Rs. 8-3-0, making a total of Rs. 1,234-10-6 expended, so now there remains balance in Bank Rs. 601-8-0, and each on hand Rs. 9-7-6, only.

At the proposal of Senior Brigade Surgeon Dr. Dandekar and seconded by Junior Brigada Sergeon Dr. Framroze N. Kapadia the above report and statement of account were unanimously passed.

A vote of thanks to the President terminated the meeting.

ANOTHER MUD VOLCANO.

The Port officer of Akyab telegraphed to the Deputy Commissioner of Sandoway on April 24 that the Superintendent of Land Records had witnessed high flames from a volcanic eruption on the night of April 20 about fifteen miles seaward and due west of Ujapali village in Latitude 18° 26' N., Longitude 94°, 19'-30" E.

Another report has now been received from the Marine Survey at Kyankpya stating that they too have discovered a mud volcanic island, violently active, on the south extremity of the Nerbudda shore.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Departure of Madras Officials.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 8.

Among the passengers by last night's mail train to Bombay, *en route* to England, were the Chief Justice, Sir Arnold White and Lady White; Justices Sir Ralph Benson and Monro; Lady Benson and Mrs. Monro, and Col. W. B. Browning, C.I.E., I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, and Principal, Madras Medical College, who is proceeding on long leave, preparatory to retirement.

A large number of people assembled on the platform to bid farewell to the above.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, APRIL 24.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Court.—The King last week held a Privy Council at which the new Ministers kissed hands, and visited Sandringham to approve of the final plans for the improvements made necessary by the destruction of an avenue. The King has given Sandringham to the Queen as a dower house.—The Empress Marie of Russia left on Saturday for St. Petersburg.—The King and Queen, with Princess Victoria, left on Monday for Copenhagen, where on Tuesday evening they had an enthusiastic reception. On Wednesday King Frederick gave a banquet at which cordial toasts were exchanged.—The Prince and Princess of Wales witnessed the final tie of the Army Cup at Aldershot on Monday, and the Princess presented the cup and medals.

Ecclesiastical.—The Rev. E. J. Palmer, Fellow and tutor of Balliol, has been appoined Bishop of Bombay.—The Primate on Saturday fixed the coping-stone to one of the pinnacles of the Bell Harry Tower at Canterbury Cathedral, to mark the completion of the restoration.

Education.—The annual conference of the National Union of Teachers, at Hastings, has asked the Government, before proceeding with Education Bill, to call a conference with a view to a compromise acceptable to all parties. The contracting-out clause was condemned.—A Round Table conference began at Manchester on Tuesday in the hope of arriving at some concordat on the education question.—At Westminster, on Tuesday, Sir John Cockburn presided at a meeting in connexion with the conference of the Association of Manual Training Teachers.

Elections.—Contests are proceeding in Manchester and Dewsbury, where both Mr. Churchill and Mr. Runciman have Socialist as well as Unionist opponents; in Kincardine; and in Wolverhampton, where Mr. Amery is again the Unionist candidate. In Manchester the Irish and Jewish votes will be divided, and Free Trade Unionist abstentions are likely to be numerous. Mr. Lloyd-George spoke at several of Mr. Churchill's meetings on Tuesday. In a speech on Monday Mr. Churchill quoted a promise from the Prime Minister as agreeing that at the close of this Parliament the Liberal party would claim full authority to deal with Irish self-government without being restricted to devolution. In Central Sheffield and West Derbyshire, Mr. J. F. Hope and Lord Kerry, both Unionists, have been returned unopposed.—Mr. E. Robertson, M.P., has been made a peer, so an election will be necessary in Dundee.

Ireland.—Reports of cattle-driving and boycotting or "no rent" resolution come from various district.—The voluntary contributions to the Church of Ireland for 1907 show an increase of £7,571.—The Londonderry Guildhall has been practically destroyed by fire.

Labour and Socialism.—The Social Democratic party had its annual conference on Sunday and Monday at Manchester. Two resolutions, one proposing affiliation with the Labour party, and the other recommending affiliation "provided Social Democratic party candidates should run as Socialists," were rejected by decisive majorities.—The Independent Labour party, at its conference at Huddersfield, passed resolutions reaffirming its belief in the "right to work," urging the withdrawal of restrictions from the Education (Provision of Meals) Act favouring secular education, and opposing the contracting-out clause of the Education Bill. The president, Mr. J. R. Macdonald, M.P., said that the need of the time seemed to be a presentation of Socialism as a rational theory of social organization. The National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants has held its conference at Cardiff, and the Postal Clerks' Association at Leeds.

Military.—Sir Ian Hamilton says that the first returns of recruitment for the Territorial Army in the Southern command are encouraging, but, so far the artillery are less forward than the engineers, yeomanry, or infantry.

Scotland.—The birth-rate in 1907 was the lowest yet recorded.

Shrewsbury Railway Disaster.—The Board of Trade Inspector thinks that the driver Martin, who had been out of bed all the night before this accident, was probably asleep, and failed to see the signals.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman died on Wednesday morning of heart failure in his 72nd year. The first part of the funeral service will be held in Westminster Abbey on Monday. The burial will take place at Meigle on Tuesday.

Telegraphy.—The Postmaster-General has no intention of supporting any proposal at the Lisbon conference to withdraw the privilege of using codes or artificial words.

Sporting.—His Majesty's Perrier, son of Persimmon, won the Biennial Stakes at Newmarket on Wednesday.—The first-class cricket season opened on Monday, but play was interrupted by a snowstorm. Surrey finally beat Dr. W. G. Grace's Eleven by an innings and 41 runs. The Surrey captain had his left thumb broken.—The 4th King's Royal Rifles won the Army Football Cup on Monday, beating the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.—At racquets, Oxford beat Cambridge in the University Single and Doubles; Malvern won the Public Schools Championship, defeating Rugby.—The first motors race meeting of the season at the Brooklands track took place on Saturday, and included a motor-cycle race.

The Holidays were kept in cold and variable weather. On Easter Monday especially brilliant sunshine was interspersed with snow squalls. The museums and art gallaries attracted much larger crowds than last year.—Sunday was Primrose Day, and in London the flower was very generally worn, while Lord Beaconsfield's statue at Westminster was decorated.

Theatres.—Mrs. Humphry Ward's "The Maharaja of William Ashe has been produced at Terry's, My Mimosa Maid" at the Prince of Wales "A Fearful Joy" at the Haymarket, and "The College Widow," an American play by George Ade, at the Adelphi. Mr. Tree has revived "The Merry Wives of Windsor" and "Twelfth Night" at His Majesty's.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—A statement attributed to Lord Tweedmouth on the proposal to form an Australian squadron is considered to betray invincible ignorance of the Australian standpoint.—By a railway collision in Victoria 27 excursionists were killed and 40 seriously injured.

Canada.—The United States will send a warship to Quebec for the tercentenary celebrations. Sir H de Villiers will represent South Africa.—A letter from Sir W. Laurier disapproving a suggestion that Canada should exclude Asiatics as Australia does was denounced by a meeting at Vancouver on Monday.

South Africa.—The English traffic expert who inquired into the railway question advocates the unification of the railways, and, if possible, the harbours of British South Africa.—In Orange River Colony the Act establishing an educational system like that of the old Free State has been gazetted.—The new Cape Parliament was opened on Wednes-

day. The Governor said the present session was an emergency one, to authorize expenditure.—In Natal a Government Bill is published providing for the representation of natives in the Legislative Council, and embodying proposals for the improvement of the administration of native affairs.—Dinuzulu's application for the removal of the magistrate who is conducting his preliminary examination has been rejected by the Supreme Court.

THE UNITED STATES.

British Relations.—The Senate has ratified the treaty regulating fisheries on the Canadian frontier.

Congress.—Our New York Correspondent says there is little hope for much redress of labour's grievances in the present Congress, or for the passing of the President's naval programme. The House has rejected by 190 to 79 a motion to build four battleships instead of two.—An interesting debate on American diplomatists abroad is reported.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—Difficulties connected with the proposed increase of army officers are being warmly discussed.

Belgium.—The keeper of the Ostend Club, for infringing the law against games of chance, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and fines of £120.—The Chamber is debating the Congo question.

China.—Sir R. Hart, Inspector-General of Maritime Customs, left Peking on Wednesday morning.

Egypt.—Mr. Corbett, the Procureur-General, will shortly retire.

France.—The lock-out in the Paris building trade has ended.—The Premier and Minister of War emphatically deny charges of pillage and massacre brought against the French troops in Morocco.—A butcher who supplied unsound meat to the army has been sent to prison for a year, and ordered to pay £140 and costs.—It is said that the "Sillon" Christian Democratic movement is likely to be condemned by the Pope, who has condemned a similar movement in Italy.

Germany.—The subscriptions to the new loans only amounted to £35,500,000, and £5,000,000 will not be issued just now.—A colonial institute is being started at Hamburg.—Fresh developments have occurred in connexion with the Prussian scandals.

Morocco.—Mulai Hafid's camp has been pillaged by tribesmen, and all how now remain with him are said to be his Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs.—On the Algerian frontier last week a French camp was attacked by Moors early on Thursday morning, but the French were prepared, and compelled the Moors to retire, following them up in their retreat, and completely routing them. The Moors suffered heavy losses, 125 bodies having been found in their camp alone. The French lost 13 killed and about 100 wounded. It is anticipated that a further and more serious engagement is at hand, as the harka comes from interior districts where the propaganda of the Holy War has had its effect.

Russia—The Foreign Minister explained to the Duma last week the Government's attitude on the Macedonian reform question. The Duma passed the Amur Railway Bill. Encounters between Russian guards and Persian brigands are occurring on the Caucasian frontier.

Turkey.—Italy, by mobilizing her fleet, has got permission to open post offices in the Turkish Empire and to participate in the Tripoli coasting trade. —The position in regard to a French coal mining company is said to be approaching a critical phase.

Obituary.—Archdeacon Utterton; Sir Adolphe Caron; Mr. Wigham Richardson, shipbuilder; Professor L. von Schrotter, laryngologist; Kassim Bey, Egyptian reformer; the Rev. the Hon. E. V. Bligh; Lieutenant-General Bamfield; Colonel Sir R. C. Horn-Elphinstone-Dalrymple; Colonel H. F. Blair; Canon Leslie Melville; the Hon. R. St. Leger; Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Peck; Dr. Edith Phipson; Count Paul Shuvaloff.—"Times."

THE KING AND QUEEN IN DENMARK.

The King and Queen, with Princess Victoria left London on April 20 for their State visit to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. They were attended by Sir Charles Hardinge (Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office), the Countess of Antrim, Miss Charlotte Knollys, Lord Farquhar, Viscount Althorp, Sir Francis Laking, Col. Ponsonby, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stanley Clarke, and Earl Howe. There was a large number of people present to see the King and Queen off, and the royal party was cheered on entering Victoria Station. The Prince and Princess of Wales were there to say good-bye. After the royal train had started for Dover at half-past ten the Prince and Princess proceeded to Frogmore. From Dover to Calais the King and Queen had a rough crossing. At Calais a special train was in waiting, and the royal party left at a quarter past two for Copenhagen, where they arrived in the evening, and were accorded an enthusiastic reception.

On April 22 the King took a long walk with Prince John of Glucksburg. Their Majesties lunched with Prince and Princess Waldemar of Denmark. In the afternoon the King drove with Prince Waldemar to Bernstorff Castle, and at night King Frederick gave a gala banquet at the Amalienborg Palace. King Frederick, in proposing the toast of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, said:—

"I have to offer you my very heartiest and most affectionate welcome, a welcome which I know will be shared by all classes in this country. We have not forgotten and shall never forget the warm and cordial reception your Majesty and the English people gave us when we had the honour and the great pleasure of being your Majesty's guests in England last year. I assure your Majesty that we all feel extremely happy to see you here, and I wish to say that the friendship between Great Britain and Denmark, which is based on the solidarity of the interest as well as the mutual sympathy of the two countries, is further strengthened by ties of relationship between our two houses. The closeness of the relationship between the two countries can only be to their mutual advantage, and I will not fail to contribute to the generous task which your Majesty has undertaken—that of strengthening good feelings and harmony between all States. Thanking you once more for your kind visit, I raise my glass to the health of your Majesties, and wish you prosperity and progress, with peace to your vast empire."

At the conclusion of King Frederick's speech the British National Anthem was played. King Edward replied as follows:—

"My dear Brother,—Allow me to tender you my heartiest thanks for the kind way in which you drank our health and for all the expressions you used. It is now close upon half a century since I first visited these hospitable shores. I have not forgotten the reception I met with then, nor have I forgotten the reception I met with yesterday. I deeply appreciate all the sentiments you have expressed, and I can only say that in coming here I feel happy that I am with my nearest and dearest relations, and it has always been a pleasure to me to come to Denmark. I have watched with great interest its progress during the last thirty or forty years, and what it has done in the way of commerce and agriculture, which puts its country on a high footing. Let me now raise my glass to drink the health of your Majesties in the name of the Queen and myself, thanking you again for your kind expressions and wishing you happiness and prosperity, and, above all, peace, which brings happiness and prosperity. The King and Queen of Denmark and all the members of the royal family, and long may his country prosper and flourish."

The speech was followed by the Danish National Anthem. After the banquet King Edward, King Frederick, and the others members of the royal family drove to the residence of Count Frijs Frijsenborg, where an evening party was given in honour of their Majesties.

MR. CHURCHILL OUT

Manchester Slams the Door.

UNIONIST MAJORITY 429

"SAFE SEAT" GONE.

REJOICING IN THE COUNTRY.

The "Daily Mail" of April 25 publishes the following:—

London, April 25.

The result of the North-West Manchester election was declared just before 9·30 as follows:—

Mr. W. Joynson Hicks (U)	5,417
Mr. Winston Churchill (L)	4,988
Mr. Dan Irving (Soc.)...	276
Unionist majority over L.	429
Unionist majority over Soc.	5,141
Compared with last Election this shows:	
Increase of Total poll	646
Increase in Unionist vote	1,019
Decrease in Liberal vote	651
Total turnover of votes	1,670

Out of an Electorate of 11,914, 10,681 persons voted, or 89·37 per cent.

At the General Election, 10,037 out of 11,411 voted, or 87·9 per cent.

DRAMATIC SCENES.

HOW MR. CHURCHILL TOOK THE BLOW.

Manchester, April 24.

Ten days ago the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Winston Churchill, arrived in Manchester and said, "I am looking for a safe seat." He is still looking. Manchester has banged the door on him, and, to adopt his own phraseology, has "bolted and barred it."

I have never seen this great city moved as it has been to-day, and I watched its rejoicings over Mafeking and Ladysmith, and again its madness at the General Election. To-day all records of public excitement have been surpassed, and to-night from end [illegible] to end it is ringing with fierce and triumphant joy. Every street is filled with cheering crowds; every other house is illuminated; and neither man nor woman, youth nor maid, boy nor girl, escapes the infection of delirious delight. The only exceptions are the Radical Party, but they are invisible.

The great meeting place of Manchester on these occasions is Albert Square in front of the Town Hall. Before the polling had closed it was half-filled, with people, and along all the streets emptying into it long rivers of people were flowing up. It is hard to calculate how many were packed in it, but at any rate there must have been 50,000, and by half past eight there was not one foot of space left.

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT.

The crowd then flowed down to the "Daily Mail" office in Deansgate, which has been a popular resort during the contest by reason of its cinematograph exhibitions bearing on the fight. At least 10,000 people filled the space in Deansgate opposite the "Daily Mail" building, and watched eagerly for the figures on the screen. They were rewarded, for it was here that the result was first announced.

A tremendous cheer went up from the whole throng. It was the first shout of the long roll of triumph which has swept over Manchester to-night. A blue rocket soared up from the "Daily Mail" tower. Albert-square heard the cheer and saw the rocket, and at the same instant another "Daily Mail" lantern screen in Albert-square showed the words "Hicks Won." A prolonged roar, fierce in its triumph, went up from the huge mass—went up and was heard over all the central part of the town. Rocket after rocket shot up from the "Daily Mail" building, and blue stars falling told the distant parts the tidings. People turned to each other, shook hands, and then followed slowly back to their own homes, singing and cheering and rejoicing, waving flags and handkerchiefs. The political clubs were surrounded by cheering thousands.

As I write at half-past ten the din is gradually quieting down, and the streets emptying. The great feature of it all has been the admirable conduct of the people, whom the police handled with perfect tact.

COUNTING THE VOTES.

Inside the Town Hall were over five hundred people who had obtained special invitations, and they were massed in corridors like a public meeting, seething with excitement. The ballot-boxes were all in the counting-room by 8-15, and as forty counters were engaged the figures were out at 9·30—a capital piece of work.

There was no despondency in the Town Hall. No one doubted that victory was within our grasp. Mr. Joynson Hicks at first would not go into the counting-room, as he would have to leave his wife, but eventually anxiety overtook him, and he went. A little after nine Mr. Winston Churchill came up with his mother, Mrs. Cornwallis-West, who was accompanied by Lady Dorothy Heward, one of the most persuasive speakers on his side, and a few other friends.

Mr. Churchill appeared less haggard than during the last two or three days. With head thrust forward in that determined manner which the House of Commons knows, he came forward with long strides, looking neither to right nor left, not looking for friends nor heeding their cheering. His pale face was almost expressionless, and he seemed to be looking only into the distance, determined to hide the haunting fear which had gripped himself and his closest and most distinguished allies for three days. Eventually he also went into the room, and his mother passed in, too, to sustain him in the bitter hour of defeat.

The clerks were now well through their work, and it was seen that Mr. Joynson Hicks had won. Mr. Churchill was the first to congratulate him.

"I must say you are a real brick to say what you have done," replied Mr. Joynson Hicks, and everyone felt that the tension had been relieved by that manly exchange of courtesies.

WILD EXCITEMENT.

Outside in the corridor the first hint of the result was obtained at 9·20, when someone came from the counting-room and whispered "Hicks." The whole throng, which was hushed in its anxiety, burst into a long yell of victorious joy. One would have thought there were no Radicals there. They cheered and cheered again, wild with excitement only half relieved.

The reporters went in to hear the official figures. Mr. Churchill was to the right, coming towards the door and if one had not heard the news it could have been read in his pale face. He was trying hard to control the expression of his features, and was glaring stony-eyed at the men who so often had recorded his success, now come to record with equal impartiality his great disaster.

The Lord Mayor's dignity was disturbed by the turmoil, but he managed to read the figures, and a wild rush to the telephones of all the offices began. Everybody rushed pell-mell out of the room into the corridors, shrieking with excitement. They were met by the crowd in the corridors, who sprang upon the reporters, and nearly tore the clothes off their backs.

"What's the majority? What are the figures?" they shouted, and then they yelled and cheered and shouted the name of Hicks till their throats cracked. Staid old gentlemen went half frantic in their glee, stood on seats and waved their hats. Women waved handkerchiefs, and became almost hysterical. Such a scene the Manchester Town Hall never witnessed before. It lasted for minutes.

Amid it all the pathetic figure of the President of the Board of Trade, leaning on his mother's arm, walked slowly towards the door. Mr. Winston Churchill had pulled himself together a little, and Mrs. Cornwallis-West seemed to speak encouraging words to soothe the bitterness of this terrible defeat, sustained in the hour of his splendid promotion. The scene was full of pathos, even tragedy. His friends would have spoken and helped him to bear the burden of the disaster, but, as when he came in, he seemed oblivious of their presence.

The people waited for Mr. Joynson Hicks and welcomed him with a long, deafening roar of cheers. They seized him in an instant, and threw him up on their shoulders, and then carried him along the corridor, while the whole building rang with their song of victory.

"A CRUSHING BLOW."

Speaking at the Reform Club after the result, Mr. Churchill said; "We have had a heavy blow to all who care about the Liberal cause—a heavy blow to all whose principles are interwoven with the maintenance of Free Trade. I think that the result is disastrous to the interests of Lancashire. But it is far from my intention to dwell upon controversial matters to-night.

"And yet there is one exception I must note in this general survey. There is one blemish in the conduct of this election—I allude to the influence of the Harmsworth journals. (Hear, hear and cheers.) That, throughout, has been a low and blatant influence. I do not think it fair or right that Lancashire should be saddled with any share of responsibility of sympathy with that influence.

Mr. Joynson Hicks, in an interview, said that the bulk of the Manchester electorate were intensely interested in Tariff Reform, but foremost among the influences which had contributed to his success he placed the Education, Licensing, and Miners' Eight Hour Bills and Home Rule.

DUKE'S TRAGIC DEATH.

Sad End of American Bride's Honey-Moon.

Under dramatic circumstances, the young Duc de Chaulnes, belonging to one of the most aristocratic families in France, and who, a few weeks ago, married the American heiress, Mis Theodora Shonts died on Thursday night in a Paris hotel.

The Duke, who was only thirty years old, had, unfortunately, been addicted, since the age of twenty two, to the drug habit, and had frequent recourse to the morphine syringe.

Ten days ago he visited the Paris Opera with the Duchess who is but twenty years old and it was then noticed that he wore a very dejected and fatigued look. During the past few days he had been subject to periods of prostration lasting hours at a time, and he resorted frequently to the use of the hypodermic syringe. Since their honeymoon the Duke and Duchess had been staying at the Langham Hotel, in the Rue Boccador, pending the building of a new town house, which was in the course of completion.

About ten o'clock on Thursday night the Duke, complaining of great fatigue, retired to rest, and he was shortly afterwards followed by his wife. About eleven o'clock the young Duchess was awakened by groans. She found her husband had pressed his hand tightly on her arm, as though to wake her. She immediately asked him if he was unwell, and, getting no answer, became very much alarmed. Groping in the dark, she switched on the electric light. Then she saw that the Duke was ghastly pale, and evidently very ill, and she rang loudly for the servants. Two of them were soon in the room, and found the young Duchess, standing in her night attire beside the bed, and trying to support her husband.

"Go for a doctor at once!" she exclaimed, "My husband is very ill."

A medical man arrived ten minutes later, but, on examining the Duke, who lay motionless in his wife's arms, he pronounced life extinct.

"The Duke has died from an embolism of the heart," he said. "I can do nothing."

The unfortunate young Duchess was deeply distressed over her husband's sudden death.

The news was kept secret till mid-day yesterday, when it leaked out through the Prefecture of Police. By that time the body had been removed to the house of the Duc d'Uzes, a relative of the dead Duke.

NEW BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

In choosing a successor to Dr. Pym, the Secretary of State for India has, says the "Times" reverted to a type of Bishop at present well represented in the Indian episcopate, which counts among its members who are former Oxford tutors the Bishop of Calcutta and the Bishop of Madras. The Rev. E. J. Palmer, who was born in 1869, is the only son of the late Archdeacon of Oxford, who married Miss Henrietta Riddell, and who was the youngest brother of the first Lord Selborne, Lord Chancellor of England. He was a scholar of Winchester, and he had a distinguished career at Balliol, where he won an open scholarship. In 1889 he was awarded the Craven Scholarship and a first class in Moderations, and he graduated in 1891 with a first class in "Lit Hum." In the same year he was elected to a Fellowship at Balliol, where he has been tutor since 1893. He was ordained deacon in 1896 and priest in 1898 on the title of his Fellowship, and became chaplain of the college. Bishop Ridding, under whom he was educated at Winchester, made him his examining chaplain, and the close relations between the two men may be gathered from Lady Laura Ridding's recent life of her husband. At present he is examining chaplain to the Bishop of Southwark. Mr. Palmer is a man of great intellectual keenness, and his strong interest in social questions from a "Christian Social" standpoint has been apparent in the preparations for the Pan-Anglican Congress, in which he has taken a vigorous part. He suffers somewhat from an impediment in speech, but this does not interfere with his preaching, and he has undertaken the annual sermon for the Bible Society in St. Paul's Cathedral on May 5. His attachment to the cause of missions is beyond question, and he has recently paid a visit to South Africa, where his cousin Lord Selborne, is High Commissioner. Being a Liberal and a moderate High Churchman, he has probably commended himself to Mr. Morley as being likely to avoid the policy adopted by the bishop whom he succeeds.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant rather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

FORTUNES FROM SEWING COTTON.

Wills of Millionaire Brothers.

London, April 24.

Personal property worth £1,947,281, in addition to real estate, was left by Mr. Stewart Clark, of Dundee Castle, Linlithgow, thread manufacturer, director of the well-known firm of Messrs. J. and P. Coats, Ltd., who died on November 21 last year, aged 77. Of the total his holding in Messrs. J. and P. Coats accounted for £1,410,735.

Mr. Clark left to his widow an annuity of £15,000 and bequeathed £29,500 to Scottish charities, including £5,000 each to the Royal Alexandra Infirmary, Paisley, the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Paisley; and the United Free Church of Scotland; and another £5,000 for such institutions as his trustees should think best. He left £200 each to Mr. Hugh Henderson, his manager at Cairndhu, his estate in County Antrim; his coachman, William Walker, his butler, Ebenezer Todd; his cook, Mrs. Calder; and his wife's maid, Sarah Achison, if still in his employment; and another £1,000 for distribution among his other servants.

The residue of his property, after a number of family bequests, he left as to three-sevenths to his son, Mr. John Stewart Clark, and one-seventh each in trust for his daughters, Miss Robina Clark, Lady Dixon, Mrs. James Clark, and Mrs. Bryce Allan.

The estate and legacy duty payable will amount to slightly over £250,000. Mr. Stewart Clark's brother John, who died in 1894, left over half a million. Another brother, Mr. William Clark, died in 1902 worth over a million.

MR. BRINSMEAD'S FORTUNE.

The estate of Mr. John Brinsmead, the "father" of the pianoforte trade, who died on February 17, aged ninety-three, is valued at £46,127.

Mr. Brinsmead left an annuity of £300 to his son, Mr. W. S. Brinsmead; annuities of £52 each to his sisters, Fanny Hawkesley and Jane Holman; and the residue equally between, his children, Messrs. Thomas, Horace, and Edgar Brinsmead, Miss Emily Brinsmead, Mrs. Laura Bauer, and Mrs. Ross Billinghurst. Mrs. Brinsmead died six weeks before her husband shortly after they had celebrated the seventieth anniversary of their marriage.

Mr. Walter Alfred Slaughter, the well-known composer, who wrote the music of "The French Maid" and many other musical comedies, as well as "The Dear Homeland" and other songs, left estate valued at £6,324.

Among other recent wills are the following:—

Mr. Joseph Smethurst, J.P., The Acres, Bargate, Great Grimsby, Chairman of the Great Grimsby Gas Co., Ltd. Left £100 to his clerk, Charles Beeson	£ 50,622
Mr. Thomas Aloysius Perry (87), J.P., Bitham House, Avon Dassett, Warwick; a member of the Junior Carlton and Wellington Clubs...	£ 41,373
Mr. Thomas Jones Cotwall, High Ercall Salop; well known with the North Shropshire Hounds, and winner of several point-to-point steeplechases, who died from the effects of a hunting accident...	£ 34,553
Mr. James Dalrymple Grey Dalrymple, F. S. A. (57), of Woodhead, Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire, formerly in business as a Writer in Glasgow, a former president of the Glasgow Archæological Society. Left £3,000 to the council of the Glasgow Archæological Society for the endowment of a Dalrymple Lectureship on Archæology at Glasgow University, £2,000 to the Grand Lodge of Scotland for annuities for necessitous Freemasons, £590 to various charities, and the ultimate residue of his property, subject to several bequests and life interests, he left upon trust to form a fund for the judicious restoration of buildings of historical interest in Scotland, England, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and Greece (but more especially in Scotland)	£ 20,093
Mr. Charles Albert Cobb, J. P. (71), 2, Woodstock-road, Strood, Kent, draper of Messrs. Cobb and Sons, Rochester and Strood	£ 18,326
Mr. John Turnbull (64), 22, Mintostreet Edinburg, and sole partner in the firm of Messrs. Forrest and Turnbull, Ltd., sugar merchants, Leith (personal)......	£ 17,396
Mr. Matthew Watson, Ighton-grove, Burnley, auctioneer, surveyor, and valuer	£ 17,054

MOVING A TUDOR HOUSE.

London, April 24.

On one of the canal banks at the Franco-British Exhibition, near the Palace of Decorative Art, is a building which is as unlike most of the other structures to be seen here as could be imagined. It is a typical old English Tudor house, which, until recently, was standing at Ipswich in a central part of the town.

The house has been brought from Ipswich by Messrs. Gill and Reigate, of Oxford-street, and is being erected in the Exhibition grounds side by side with the palaces of plaster. It is a fine bold example of the solidity of old English architecture, and will undoubtedly for a powerful attraction to American visitors, who might search the country without finding more than two or three similar structures in such remarkable preservation.

It has defied the ravages of time for three and a half centuries. The date—1563—is just discernible over the doorway, carved in the solid oak it forms the lintel, and there is reason to believe that parts of the structure are even older than this.

The house formerly stood in Carr-street, Ipswich and was used for leaving and shop purposes up to last year; locally it was known simply as the "Old House." The building was pulled down to allow of the extention of the Co-operative Stores at Ipswich, but, in spite of three hundred and fifty years, the pulling down was found to be no easy matter, even with all the advantages of modern appliances.

The work was executed with scrupulous care by Ipswich carpenters and builders, several of the men coming to London to assist in the re-erection at Shepherd's Bush. Every piece was carefully numbered before removal, in order that, with the assistance of a key plan, the house might be re-erected precisely as it stood at Ipswich.

The re-erection in the Old English Village in the exhibition is now nearing completion.

All the inside walls are panelled in oak, and the fireplace is of the typical old English character, with seats for half a dozen people in the chimney corner.

The house will be furnished throughout in the fashion of the period, and around it will be laid out an old English formal garden, arranged from designs collated from authentic sources.

The only part of the building that will not be in harmony with the period is the lighting. For the convenience of visitors electricity will be used instead of tallow rush lights.

Messrs. Gill and Reigate state that the report that the house has been sold to an American for removal to the United States is untrue. After the exhibition is over it will be re-erected in this country, and it is, according to experts, quite sound enough to stand another three and a half centuries.

STATE OF GERMANY'S FINANCES.

Enormous Annual Deficit.

NATIONAL DEBT £200,000,000.

A remarkable book, entitled "The future of Germany," by Regierungsrat Rudolf Martin, will be published in Berlin and we are told within the next few days, merits attention not only because the author is a German Government official and a writer who has proved himself to be an acute observer of international affairs, and also a political prophet of sound judgment, but because the views expressed in this volume on the unfavourable condition of German finances are shared by many other competent judges. The state of the finances of the German Empire has been growing more and more unsatisfactory for several years past, and the public debt is increased every year to meet expenses which ought to be covered by current revenues. Deficits have become a regular feature of the annual Budgets, and the German Treasury has been reduced to such straits that the Government have been obliged to ask for authority to raise loans to meet current financial needs.

One of the causes of the financial embarrassment has been the steady growth of naval and military expenditure and other demands on the Treasury are increasing with the same regularity. Regierungsrat Martin declares in his new book that financial reform is the burning question of the day in Germany, and that the very existence of the German Empire depends on its solution. The real danger to Germany, according to the author, is not Social Democracy, or any foregin enemy or ultramontane clericalism, but solely the state of German finances. When Prince Bulow became Chancellor of the Empire in 1900 the National Debt amounted to £120,000,000, and during the last eight years it has increased by £80,000,000. The author points out that every loan which Germany raises in times of peace will render it more difficult to obtain the funds required in case of war, so that the growth of the National Debt really diminishes the fighting capacity of the German Empire.

Apart from the Empire, the individual States are also increasing their respective debts. During the first four months of the present year Prussia increased her National Debt by £39,000,000 and many other States of the German Empire have augmented their financial burdens in similar proportion. The aggregate debts of the Empire and of the individual States have increased since the beginning of this year by more than £50,000,000, and the deficit in the Imperial finances for 1908 will amount, approximately to £22,000,000. Within a few years the German Empire will have a regular annual deficit of £30,000,000, and the author considers that the revenues of the Empire must be increased by £35,000,000 per annum to avert financial catastrophe.

Regierungsrat Martin deals with the subject with all the knowledge of a statistical expert, and treats it exhaustively in all its aspects. He points out that one of the causes of financial difficulties in Germany is the existence of the 25 different States, each of which maintains its own Government, and many of which support their own ruling Monarchs. There are 22 ruling Monarchs in Germany, and the aggregate amount of their respective civil lists is an enormous financial burden on the country. Owing to the fact that the individual States of the Empire maintain their own separate Governments, Germany possesses more than a hundred Cabinet Ministers and a corresponding proportion of Government officials of lower grades, and their maintenance involves a heavy financial sacrifice.

If the barriers between the separate States were swept away (argues Regierungsrat Martin), and if the federal character of the German Empire could be abolished, an economy of £50,000,000 per annum would be rendered possible, so that the financial difficulties of the country would be solved at one stroke. Regierungsrat Martin, however, who is a Saxon, does not favour this solution of the difficulty, but elaborates his own programme of financial reforms, which will be read with great interest by experts. Incidentally, he points out that the German taxpayer is far less burdened than the British taxpayer. In Germany each citizen pays an average sum of £1 4s. 9d. per annum in taxes, while the British citizen pays an average of £3 6s. 5d. per annum in taxes. The author argues that these figures prove the possibility of a great increase of taxation in Germany without imposing excessive burdens on the population, and that it is the lack of sound financial administration alone which has plunged Germany into her present difficulties.

COMMUNIST TO MINISTER.

M. Gaston Thomson, the French Minister of Marine, has just prohibited the circulation in the Toulon dockyard and arsenal of a Socialist sheet which alluded to the dockyard officials and naval officers as "scoundrels in uniform."

Commenting upon this, the "Cri de Paris" recalls the remarkable circumstances under which M. G. Thomson made his political debut as secretary of the Commune in 1871.

When the Government troops from Versailles entered the city and Paris was in flames, the young secretary was afraid to return to his lodgings lest his concierge should denounce him to the troops as an official of the Commune. He therefore wandered about trying to escape from the city, but found every exit closely guarded.

At last, towards nightfall, he took refuge in a cafe in the Latin Quarter, where he was served by a waiter who still wore under his apron the uniform trousers of the Communist or Federal trooper. The waiter, who suspected the identity of young Thomson, inveighed against the "scoundrels in uniform" who had been masters of Paris for the last two months and who had forced him to bear arms.

"Now that the Government troops are back in Paris, I hope they will shoot every one of the rascals," said the irate waiter, looking in a meaning way at M. Thomson.

Just at that moment the cafe was invaded by a patroll of Regulars in command of an officer. The waiter stood up to denounce the secretary of the Commune, and Thomson thought his last hour had come, when suddenly the officer, pointing to the waiter's trousers said "Hullo! Here's a fellow who has the cheek to wear his Federal uniform under his working clothes. Take him away," and the unfortunate waiter, vainly shouting his innocence and trying to explain matters, was draged out of the cafe by the soldiers and shot against the wall of the house.

As for M. Thomson, who had thus escaped death almost by a miracle, the adventure made a wise man of him. He resolved to abandon once for all his connection with the red Communism of the day; he became a journalist on a Moderate newspaper, and then a Moderate member of Parliament, and now he is the Moderate Minister of Marine in the Clemenceau Cabinet who has just prohibited the reading of, Socialistic literature in the French dockyards.

GREAT BLIZZARD IN BRITAIN.

Traffic Suspended by Snow.

CAUSE OF THE STORM.

London, April 25.

Remarkable weather continued all over the British Islands and their neighbourhood yesterday. Snow was falling in patches at night, and where the sky was clear the temperature by 8 p.m. was two or three degrees below freezing point, with very severe frost in prospect. Here and there yesterday the shade temperature did not rise above 34 or 35 degrees, these maxima forming a record temperature for so late in the spring. In some parts of Scotland over 20 degrees of frost were experienced.

The depth of snow over the country generally varied from an inch to a foot, but much of it disappeared under the influence of the sunshine. The heaviest falls were in the East of Scotland and between Lincolnshire and Essex, where the amounts ranged from 50 to 75 tons to the acre. In many places vehicular traffic was suspended and the drivers of the Scotch expresses had difficulty in making progress in the face of the blinding snowstorm.

Both on the East and the West Coasts one of the greatest blizzards experienced for years was raging.

THE REASON.

The reason for this late spell of Arctic weather, the equal of which had not been seen since meteorological records have been kept, is a quite exceptional distribution of atmospheric pressure. For many days past a very high atmospheric pressure has prevailed to the east of Iceland, and apparently over Greenland. This has caused a steady draught of air from the Polar regions and small, cold-centred cyclones have passed south over the Atlantic to the north of our islands, ultimately taking in the United Kingdom.

Such a combination of conditions, causing the bitter air from frozen regions of the Pole to spread right across western Europe, is most unusual, and had it occurred a couple of months earlier, would have produced thirty to fifty degrees of frost over England.

There is no prospect of any early change from the wintry conditions now prevailing.

The damage to fruit trees all over the country is extensive, and it is feared the blizzard will [illegible] result in small crops, especially in the case of certain kinds of plums, damsons, and cherries.

Large numbers of lambs have been lost in the snow.

In London the transformation scene effected by snowflakes was startlingly picturesque. The sunshine that followed the snow early in the morning gave London, a glimpse of fairy land, but the snow was soon removed and the little that fell at intervals during the day melted as it reached the ground.

SNOW-BOUND LOTHIANS.

Such a snowstorm as is raging in the Lothians has never been seen in living memory. Snow has been falling for the last eighteen hours, and continues in the upper districts. It is four feet deep, and all over fully eleven inches deep.

A large number of sheep have been lost, and ploughs are everywhere at work on the blocked roads. Enormous damage has been caused to the young crops.

In Edinburgh the snow is lying to a depth of eight or nine inches, and the cross roads in the districts around the city have been quite blocked, snow lying several feet deep.

The motor service to outlying towns has been stopped, and sleighs have been requisitioned for country journeys. Even the car service in the city is being carried on with difficulty.

THE KING AS SIGHTSEER.

Copenhagen, April 24.

After sending my telegram last night I was the witness of an incident outside the theatre which might have had serious consequences. As the King's carriage started a Hussar's horse shied, threw its rider, bolted among the crowd, and then turned and reared almost against the Royal carriage. The Queen was sitting at the side nearest the plunging animal, which was quickly seized and brought under control.

To-day was sunny, but with a cold wind. The King was busy with State affairs, and there was no morning walk. At noon he drove from the Palace to the new Carlsberg Sculpture Gallery, where the first thing that met his eye was a white plaster figure of the Queen, which his Majesty examined with interest and admiration.

Later the Queen visited the Finsen light hospitals for lupus, and spoke kindly to several English patients. Meanwhile the King and Prince Waldemar drove in a motor car to the Zoological Gardens to see the recently-born elephant and the apes with their human playmate, the boy who wards off depression from them.

This evening their Majesties dined with Count Raben, the Foreign Minister and a great Danish landowner, going thence to an evening party at the Palace. The King wore, for the first time, the uniform of a Danish general, to which rank he was promoted on Wednesday by King Frederick.

ATTACK ON AMERICAN PRESS.

Strong Statements by Mr. Jerome.

New York, April 24.

Speaking at the annual festival of the St. George's Society, New York, on Thursday night Mr. Jerome, the Public Prosecutor, and General Bingham, the Commissioner of Police, delivered addresses which I predict will expose both the officials to prosecution at the hands of the American yellow Press for many a long day.

"We are supposed," said Mr. Jerome, "to live under a Democratic form of Government, but let me tell you that the Democratic form of Government will not work as long as we have government of newspapers by newspapers, for newspapers. That is the kind of government we have in this city. The first blow against such government must be struck by you men of decency and integrity. We must make the business offices of these newspapers feel the weight of our disapproval.

"We who know can tell you that the editorial and news policies of nearly all the great journals in this city are dictated entirely by their respective business offices."

HOOLIGANS PROTECTED.

Rome, April 24.

The attack by a gang of hooligans upon a number of students of the Scots College yesterday has aroused intense indignation throughout Italy.

Mgr. Fraser, rector of the college, has been overwhelmed with protests against the outrage, and manifestations of sympathy from both the Government and the municipal authorities, and also from private citizens.

Many persons have also called at the hospital at Albano to leave messages and flowers for the wounded.

Popular fury against the assailants has reached such a pitch that it has been found necessary to call for reinforcements of armed police to protect them from being lynched.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc, sell it.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O. Co's. steamer "Caledonia," Commander Tocque to Marseilles and London:—

Ashton, Mr H
Ayerst, Major W
Bindloss, Mr E H
Booker, Mr
Bell, Miss
Berkeley, Mr
Bodycot, Mrs S
Barodawala, Mr Cursetjee
Bomanjee, Mr S R
Brown, Capt G B
Brereton, Col W
Batliboi, Mrs
Bucknell, Rev and Mrs F C
Bradshaw, Major Genl L
Buchanen, Mr
Barlee, Mr K
Babington, Mr G
Bennetts, Mr T
Bleazley, Misses and child
Bell, Mr J
Black, Mr
Bleley, Mr and Mrs G
Boddam, the Hon Mr Justice H
Branford, Mr H
Bray, Mr E
Browning, Col
Broadway, Mr A
Beatton, Mr C
Coryton, Mr R
Cooper, Mrs J
Canjee, Mr
Cole, Mrs and child
Campbell, Mrs and infant
Carroll, Miss
Carroll, Col and Mrs
Colquhoun, Mr
Cooper, Major and Mrs
Creet, Mr A
Castle, Mr and Mrs F C
Cathcart, Hon Mr W T
Carter, Mr A
Connell, Mr R S
Connell, Mr and Mrs
Cuffe, Mrs J W
Cumine, Miss S
Corley, Mr and Mrs F E
Dutt, Mr A S
Devendrum, Mr D
Dillon, Miss
Dicklaria, Mr G W
Darly, Mr C
Dawson, Mr and Mrs R
Dillen, Mr G W
Duncan Stowell, Mr and Mrs A V
Dickinson, Miss
Dalgleish, Mr E
Darling, Mr M L
Doe, Mr B C
Dunn, Mrs G Owen
Derbyshire, Mr
Dunkerby, Mr and Mrs J H
Eunsthausen, Mr
East, Mr F A H
Eve, Miss
Elcock, Mr
Elliott, Miss
Erskine, Major and Mrs K
Farters-queen, Mr J
Finlay, Mr W
Friend, Mr F
Goslen, Major F
Greaves, Mr H R
Gordon, Miss K
Gaddale, Mr and Mrs H C A
Govan, Mr N
Gundry, Mr V
Holmes Mr
Hetherington, Mr
Haywood, Rev Canon, Mrs, child and infant
Hoare, Mr H J
Haines, Col
Harris, Mr J L
Henderson, Mr R H
Hilles, Miss
Hay, Mrs
Hould, Mr S
H H Thakore Saheb Raja of Rajkot
Irwin Mrs and infant
Jack, Mr C J
Jonas, Mr F C
Johannes, 3 Misses
Jordan, Mr C D
Jones, Miss
Jathyi, Mr
Joslen, Maj F
Karrich, Col and Mrs
Kirkman, Mr W G
Koppa, Mr G
King, Mr W H
Kellner, Mrs
King, Mr E
Kimber, Mr
Keppell, Col G Ross
Larence, Mr
Lethwick, Mrs and child
Lewis, Mr and Mrs J H
Lena Ccnyghan, Major
Litchfield, Mr and Mrs
Loweeney, Col J H.
Lorimer, Mr J G
Lowe, Miss C A
Lowden, Mr G
Lobb, Mr C
Lucy, Mrs
Masson, Lady and Miss
Morton, Capt
Maiden, Mr J
Mathias, Col
Morgan, Mrs
Mehta, Mr
Manheim, D
Millar, Mr W B
Morgan, Mr H R
Maclean, Mr
Macfadyen, Miss
Morton, Capt
Mortor, Dr J
Molooblioy, Mr J
Mir Mr S
Manuel, Mr and Mrs
Marshall, Mr and Mrs
Mallandaine, Mr A
McMillan, Mr H
Mirza, Mr and Mrs M
Macleod, Mrs E
Mills, Miss
Mitchell, Mr W H
McKenzie Mrs and child
Moncrieff, Mr and Mrs A L M
Moncrieff, Mr L
Moned, Mr S
Monro, Hon Mr Justice
Monro, Mrs
Marriott, Mr A E
Mules, Mr H C
Munins, Mr E J
Molloy, Mr and Mrs R
Manson, Mr Wm
Morrison, Mr H M
Maclachlan, Major N
Nansey, Mr D
Nicol, Miss G
Newmarch, Mr A
Ourrinjee
O'Conor, Major W
O'Connor, Mr J
Oldham, Capt L
Patridge, Mrs and child
Pasley, Capt R S
Paterson, Mrs J and infant
Paul, Mr
Pottinger, Mr and two infants
Phillips, Capt and Mrs, child and infant
Pike, Major W
Peppe, Mr J
Perfect, Mr G
Petley, Capt E W. R N, C I E
Powell, Miss
Pirie, Mr A
Phillips, Mr W H
Price, Mrs
Phillips, M[illegible]
Pirrie, Mr and Mrs
Pratt, Col J
Partridge, Mrs
Powell, Miss E M
Potbury, Mrs E
Pearce, Mrs W
Pyrke, Mr
Pyrke, Mr C J
Rahimtoola, The Hon Mr Ibrahim
Roy Mr
Reilly, Miss
Reid, Miss
Reid, Mr J W
Reed, Mr W H
Ramsden Ryan, Miss
Russell-Walker, Mr R
Sayer, Mr K C C
Sassoon, two Misses
Sassoon, Mr (junior)
Sassoon, Mrs
Symington, Mr and Mrs J two children, and infant
Selkirk, Mr U Mac L
Stewart, Mr D M
Sladen, Mr F and infant
Susera Modomo
Seton, Major B G
Sawyer, Mr H H
Sheatifield, Mr M
Smith, Mr A
Saw, Mr and Mrs
Shepherd, Mr W
Steele, Col
Short, Mis
Stewart, Mrs, child and infant
Sclater, Mrs
Triggs, Mr E
Turner, Mr J F
Thomas, Mrs J
Tiller, Mr B H
Treloar, Mr R
Tucker, Mr E
Thacker, Major
Taylor, Mr T
Taylor, Mr J
Thomas, Mr
Uensey, Mr D
Vaswam, Mr K V
Wilson, Mr
Walsh, Miss
Ware, Major H H
Westropp, Mr and Mrs A
Wallinger, Mr W A
Williamson, Mr G
White Arnold, Sir and Lady and child
White, Mr and Mrs
Wolf, Mr and Mrs C
Warriott, Mr A E
Whittall, Col F V
Wheatley, Capt and Mrs
Wheeler, Mr H
Wadia, Mr and Mrs C N
Walker, Deaconess
White, Mr and Mrs Charles W
Ward, Mrs T J
Yeoman, Mr

GREAT FLOODS AT MOSCOW.

Moscow, April 24.

For the past two days Moscow River has been in flood. Suddenly to-day the water rose in a way never remembered before. In the city the left bank of the river was submerged in places by some feet. Hundred of goods storages are flooded, and the loss must be very heavy.

The water is still rising, and the bridges are in danger of being carried away. The electric light station is already submerged, and the Siberian express will not leave to-night. Strenuous exertions are being made to remove the inhabitants from dangerous positions. There are reports that several railway bridges are destroyed.

Floods unequalled since 1856 are reported from many provinces. At Briansk 500 houses are inundated, and at Kaluga the Cathedral and railway station. Great havoc has been wrought in Kieff, Homel and Ord. Hundreds of villages have suffered, and many cattle have been drowned. In several places railway communication is interrupted. The Dnieper and Oka rivers have caused huge inundations.

Heavy thunderstorms broke over Lyons yesterday morning after a night of high, blustering winds.

Extreme cold was experienced at Marlaix and snow fell in abundance in the morning.

A violent gale, with torrential rains occurred at Cherbourg throughout Thursday night. The morning was very cold, and snow fell in the town and surrounding country.

OPTIMISM AMONG BANKERS.

New York, April 24.

A pronounced upward movement of stocks was accelerated by the vastly improved sentiments of the bond market and the general belief that the railways would soon get the money needed for improvement.

Many improvement plans and financial promotions held in abeyance since October are now being revived, and efforts made to secure money for them.

Reported movements of currency indicating a gain in cash held by the banks of dols. 6,900,000, despite the loss of dols. 6,500,000 in gold by export, explain the optimistic sentiment among bankers, who believe that Wall Street must now begin discounting certain prosperity in the fall. The general distribution of the buying was the best seen for months, indicating a revival of public interest.

KAISER AND GERMAN SCANDAL.

Berlin, April 24.

The Kaiser commanded that the full text of the incriminating testimony given against Prince Eulenburg at Munich on Tuesday should be telegraphed to him at Corfu.

The Crown Prince has also ordered the Public Prosecutor's office to make to him a detailed report on the new and remarkable phase which Herr Harden's campaign against alleged malpractices among courtiers has so suddenly entered upon.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ITALY AND TURKEY.

Rome, April 17 (Reuter).—The "Tribuna" announces that the Italian Mediterranean Squadron has received orders to concentrate at Gaeta. The journal states that it had endeavoured to obtain details regarding the object of this concentration and the steps which will follow it, without, however, having been able to secure any definite information. The "Tribuna" adds, however, that the despatch of the squadron to the Levant is not impossible.

The sudden mobilisation of the Italian fleet at Gaeta was fully explained by an announcement which was made on Saturday last by the Official "Stefani Agency." The announcement stated that for some time past Italian subjects residing in Turkey have asked for the institution there of Italian post offices. The Minister for Foreign Affairs decided on the opening of a number of offices. The Porte contented that the new post offices could not be permitted on the score of a previously existing understanding. Eventually the Italian Ambassador was informed in a peremptory manner that the Porte had given categorical orders to prevent the opening of the Italian post offices, and that these orders meant the stationing of armed guards before the post offices to prevent by force the entrance of the public. In face of this grave and unjustifiable provocation, the Italian Government resolved energetically to protect its dignity and rights and decided to send to Turkish waters three naval divisions with orders to hold themselves ready for any eventuality. As soon, it was stated, as the Italian ships shall have arrived in Turkish waters the Government will direct a simultaneous Note to the Powers and the Sublime Porte in which it will set out the violation of treaties and of international rights by Turkey, both with regard to the post offices and in other matters in which the Porte has acted with arrogance and violence to the injury of the rights of Italy. Upon the answer which the Porte will give depend the future attitude of the Italian Government and the action of the squadron. The squadron comprised eleven men-of-war, with crews aggregating 5,100 men, under the command of Admiral Grenet, and including the "Regina Elana," under the Duke of Abruzzi.

Rome, April 19 (Reuter).—The "Tribuna" publishes the following statement :—

The Italian Government, which has long been insisting upon the establishment of Italian post offices in Turkey, had kept the European Cabinets informed of the progress of the negotiations with the Porte, and in this way had let it be known that there was a possibility of coercive action on the part of Italy. The Government approached the matter in a serious spirit, and carefully considered its rights before making its demand of the Porte. It cannot abandon without loss of dignity a demand put forward upon just and legitimate grounds. All the powers have recognised that the conduct of Italy is correct and proper. France, Great Britain and Russia have raised no objection, and the adhesion and agreement of Austria-Hungary cannot be wanting in respect of a course of action on which perfect agreement has existed since the Desio and Semmering meetings between the Foreign Ministers of the two States. Even Germany, which is favourably disposed towards Turkey, recognised that our demands were well founded and our attitude correct, and Prince Bulow has confirmed this in his recent conversations with Signor Tittoni. The Italian fleet will sail to-morrow morning on a complete war footing, but the direction it will take is kept secret in order that Turkey may not be able to make effective preparations against it. Its course will probably lie, however, between Asia Minor and the Ægean sea. Its ultimate destination is also secret. As soon as the warships are at sea the Foreign Office will send a Note to the Powers explaining that the action of Italy has been taken in order to safeguard her rights and her legitimate interests. Possibly the replies of the various Governments to the Italian Note will persuade Turkey not to insist upon her present attitude. In that case the Italian warships will content themselves with a simple peaceful demonstration of their power.

Paris, April 19 (Times) :—The Italian naval demonstration against Turkey has the sympathetic approval of England, France, and doubtless, also of Russia. Experience has proved that such measures are the only means of obtaining satisfaction from the Sultan when he gets into a certain mood of sullen resistance with which European diplomacy has long been familiar.

TURKEY GIVES WAY.

A semi-official Note issued at Rome on April 20, afternoon, says :—The Ottoman Ambassador called upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs this morning and made the following communication to him in the name of the Sultan and his Government :—

So long as the Italian Government demands permission to open post offices only in the five towns named, were the post offices of other Powers already exist, there is no occasion to adopt towards Italy a mode of treatment different from that applied to the other Powers. Since the opening of foreign post offices in the Turkish Empire is based upon no right conceded nor upon any engagement entered into by the Ottoman Government, it remains understood that the Italian offices will be subject to the procedure which will be decided upon in the future with respect to all foreign post offices. It is therefore clear that the opening of these offices will not be interpreted as a specially acquired right.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs took note of this statement and expressed his satisfaction at the equitable settlement of the dispute. Without entering into details, he pointed out to the Turkish Ambassador that in its previous Notes the Italian Government had expressed its intention of opening post offices only in the five towns where there were already post offices belonging to other Powers, and had not failed to add that if at some future date these other post offices had to be closed, the Italian Government would be ready also to close its offices.

According to the semi-official communique" Signor Tittoni took advantage of the occasion to draw the Ambassador's attention to the following three points :—

(1) The attitude of Turkish officials in certain parts of the Empire towards Italian consular authorities and Italian subjects.

(2) The obstacles illegally placed by certain Turkish authorities in the way of Italians acquiring real estate.

(3) The arbitrary prohibition of the carrying of passengers and merchandise between Tripoli, Homs, and Misratah by the Italian mail-boat.

These three points will be developed in a communication which the Italian Government will send to the Porte.

On one point however, Italy will insist upon an immediate settlement—namely that while the discussion is proceeding on the question of the coasting trade, and subject to the decisions which will be reached by an agreement between the two Governments, the passenger and goods service by mail-boat between Tripoli, Homs, and Misratah shall be allowed to go on without hindrance. This service having been forcibly prevented, it is declared necessary that its regular working should be assured before the question of rights is broached.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

The position in regard to the Societe d'Heraclee, the French coal mining company, says a Reuter telegram from Constantinople, threatens to assume a critical phase. In reply to the recent French Note insisting upon an immediate settlement of the questions affecting the company, the Porte claims that, in virtue of a convention with the Societe d'Heraclee, it has the option of purchasing the harbour works at Zunguldak ; and the French Embassy, in answer to this admits the Turkish claim but insists upon a prior settlement of the company's demands regarding the ownership of the mines, and upon the furnishing of evidence that the Government is in a position to pay the purchase money outright. With a view to hastening a settlement, the French Embassy, it is understood, has notified that it will exact an indemnity of £50 for every day's delay in the settlement, besides a sum of £560,000 as compensation for losses sustained by the company in consequence of the attitude of the Government.

MOROCCO.

Details have been received of an encounter on the Algero-Moroccan frontier between a Moorish harka estimated to number over 2,000, and a French outpost. The French camp was attacked early on April 16, but the French were prepared, and compelled the Moors to retire, following them up in their retreat, and completely routing them.

Paris, April 17 "Times"—With reference to the encounter it should be remembered that something of the kind had been foreseen by General Bailloud, the commander-in-chief of the Algerian forces. The officer in command of the outpost was also presumably prepared for an attack, being aware of the tendency of the tribesmen to attempt a surprise whenever possible. In existing circumstances, they are not likely to find a favourable opportunity, as the line of French posts echeloned along the frontier keep a sharp look-out. This harka or native force, which is now marching towards the Algerian frontier, hails from distant regions of the interior where the propaganda of the holy war has had its effect. It is fighting before all against the Christians, a distinction that it may be well to bear in mind.

According to other accounts the engagement reported by General Bailloud occurred some ten kilometres to the north-east of the French outpost of Talzaza, which is itself about thirty kilometres west of Ben Zireg, a station on the railway connecting this region with the Figig oasis and Oran. Of course the protection of this line, which runs as far as Colomb Bechar, is one of the principle tasks of the frontier troops, as its destruction is presumably one of the main objects of the harka. The Moors are believed to have had heavy losses, 125 bodies having been found in the camp alone. The French losses were nineteen killed, including one officer, and about 100 wounded, forty of whom were, however, able to rejoin the command.

Paris, April 17 (Reuter).—A telegram from Colomb Bechar of to-day's date states that the fighting in the Talzaza defile was of a desperate character. The Foreign Legion lost twenty-eight killed, including one officer and 100 wounded, including ten officers. One of the Moorish Kaids was killed, and the tribesmen also lost fifty horses. Mulai Hassen has sent couriers to Inchair, Budenib, Tafilet, and even Figig announcing that he has won a great victory. The news reached Figig this morning but at present all is quiet at that place.

Admiral Philibert, commander of the French naval forces in Moorish waters, telegraphs to Paris that it is reported that Mulai Hafid's camp has been pillaged by the Rehamna and Beni Meskin tribes. All who now remain with the Pretender are his Minister of War and Minister for Foreign Affairs, El Glaui and Si Aissa Ben Omar, with their contingents of Beduim and Berbers. A telegram of April 15 from Mazagan, published in Paris, reports the desertion of Mulai Hafid by the Dukbala tribe. The tribes in the vicinity of Azemmur are said to have threatened to attack that town and afterwards to make their submission to Abdul Aziz. Admiral Philibert states that the work of pacification is making progress.

Tangier, April 20 (Reuter).—Mulai Hafid is despatching another mission to the Powers to solicit their intervention in Morocco.

RUSSIA.

The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent furnishes an epitome of an important speech delivered by M. Isvolsky, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the Duma before the Easter recess on the subject of Russia's attitude on the Macedonian Question. He characterised Russia's aim in the Balkans as that of improving the 'status' of the respective races without evoking dangerous complications, and described the Murzsteg agreement as devised for that purpose. In regard to the Austrian railway scheme, he had declined to make an energetic protest against it, and had simply contended that railway concessions in the Balkans should be granted to the Balkan States. This view had been endorsed by the Italian Government. Meanwhile reforms were urgently needed. The British Government had proposed a scheme which was well received in Russia ; but he had been compelled to propose a counter-project which at first sight appeared modest. Sir E. Grey had urged the danger of isolated action but the British plan was open to objection as creating a risk of such action. The Russian plan had obtained the support of other Powers, notably Germany, and he was persuaded that Great Britain, which was also seeking to promote peace in the Balkans, would adhere to it. M. Miliukoff warmly endorsed the Russian scheme, and the Duma passed the Foreign Office estimates.

Berlin, April 19 "Times".—M. Isvolsky's speech in the Duma on Friday is welcomed by the German Press as holding out a prospect that the Concert of Europe with regard to Macedonia will continue to be maintained. According to a Berlin telegram in the "Cologne Gazette," in German official quarters the utterances of the Russian Foreign Minister are taken to imply that Russia and Great Britain will endeavour to amalgamate their respective proposals on the basis of the maintenance of the Concert of Europe, and it is assumed that these efforts will prove successful. M. Isvolsky's confident expectation that Germany will loyally support the Russian policy in the Balkans is duly noted and is interpreted as a sign that the relations between St. Petersburg and Berlin have not suffered in consequence of the Austrian Sanjak railway proposal. The Russian Foreign Minister's references to the Sanjak railway project, moreover, are regarded as evidence that the controversy which this proposal excited has ceased to be acute and is not likely to impede the further treatment of the Macedonian question.

St. Petersburg, April 19 "Times".—The chorus of praise evoked by M. Isvolsky's enunciation of Russia's unselfish aims in the Balkans has not blinded public opinion to the dangers which Sir Edward Grey's proposals regarding Macedonia would, it is believed, prevent. The attitude of all sections of the Press may be summed up in a few words; all hail to the Government's sturdy desire to avoid complications likely to endanger the peace which is so necessary for the internal consolidation of the Empire. On the other hand, the prospect of continued unrest in Macedonia coupled with the menacing concentration of Turkish forces on the Caucasian-Persian frontiers, compel misgivings as to whether the pacific tendencies of the Russian Government may not be interpreted as a sign of weakness. The "Novoe Vremya" strongly urges M. Isvolsky to adopt the British amendments to the Russian proposals. It regards the effective control of Macedonia as far more likely to be assured thereby than by implicit reliance on the European Concert, certain members of which persistently truckle to Turkey.

GREAT MOTOR RACE.

250,000 Spectators Camp Out.

EXCITING INCIDENTS.

NEW YORK, April 24.

The great international motor race on the Briarcliffe, course to-day furnished more than a quarter of a million spectators with a carnival of thrills.

Never before, all are agreed, has a big race been run over roads so treacherous and so full of pitfalls and perilous turns and twists, and general expectation that at least half the contestants would sacrifice their lives in an attempt to gain the trophy caused an unprecedented crowd to gather around the vast amphitheatre. They came from all parts of the compass, in special trains from Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. When at four o'clock this morning, I took a seat in the grand stand, the estimate was that at least 10,000 motorcars and a quarter of a million spectators were lining the course. Most of the members of this vast concourse spent the night in the open, for hotels and farmhouses were unable to shelter a tithe of them.

It was just after five o'clock when the signal for the start was given, and in quick succession twenty-two stock motors—for racing cars were excluded—started on the death-defying contest. They had to traverse the course eight times. All the drivers were Americans, excepting Harding and Poole, from England, Cedrimo and Sartori from Italy, and Berlin and Bloch from France, but of the cars only seven were American, six being Italian, three French, one German, and one Austrian.

COLLISION NARROWLY AVERTED.

In the very first round a terrible catastrophe in the sight to hundreds of spectators was averted in thrilling fashion. The Stearns car, driven by Oldfield, was rushing at forty miles of an hour towards a raliway crossing, when, to the universal terror, a train unexpectedly approached. The flagman waved frantically, but though the air brakes were promptly applied and the engine reversed, the train only came to a standstill as the cowcatcher was halfway over the crossing. Oldfield had one alternative to sending the car into the fence and courting instant destruction. He took it, and full speed drove over the cowcatcher.

The car tilted at an angle of 45 degrees, and suddenly righted itself as the off wheels slipped off the cowcatcher. The daring driver proceeded unharmed

Another crowed of spectators, 700 strong, had a most exciting experience. They were cheering the Allen Kingston car travelling on the sixth round at fifty miles an hour, when the steering gear snapped and the huge vehicle plunged over the fence into the midst of the mob of people scattering them right and left. No one was seriously hurt, and the car finally came to a standstill in a mud bank, where it remained till late in the day defying all efforts to extricate it.

The Simplex car skidded and turned a complete somersault, badly injuring the driver and mechanician. The Maja car early in the race lost its right front wheel, the occupants being flung over a distance of twenty feet against a tree and rendered unconscious.

Of the twenty-two cars only five finished the full eight laps. Of these, three were of Italian make. The winner, Lewis Strang, driving an Isotta car traversed the entire distance at an average speed of 48.88 miles an hour. Emanuel Cedrino, on an Italian F. I. A. T. was a good second, and Guy Vaughan, on an American Stearns, was third.

MILLIONAIRE'S GIFT.

£170,000 for Silver and China Ware.

London, April 24.

A wonderful piece of silverware, so delicate in design and workmanship that it has taken nearly twelve months to make, is to be exhibited at the Olympia Horse Show in June. It is a giant candelabra ten feet high, with a large elephant's tusk as a centrepiece, mounted and wreathed in chased silver, with animal figures in silver on the silver base. The whole is wired for scores of electric lights.

The candelabra forms part of a £170,000 order for silver and china ware, executed by a Piccadilly firm for a millionaire customer in the Near East, and will probably be given as a present to an Eastern potentate.

"We are making four of these candelabra," said Mr. Percy Dobson, partner in the firm. "One has already been sent abroad, the others are being completed. They are unique in their way; no such pieces of silverware have ever been made before.

SOLID SILVER TABLE.

"The four giant candelabra are only a portion of the £170,000 order, which has taken five and a half years to finish. There is a solid silver table, weighing about 6,000 ounces, most beautifully chased and figured, and standing two feet high. A silver tray eight feet in diameter is a companion piece to the table. This tray is the largest piece of plate ever manufactured.

"There is also a 'thousand' silver service, everything being in thousands—a thousand silver dinner plates, a thousand smaller plates, a thousand spoons and forks, a thousand silver wine glasses, and so on. Three years was the time taken in making the complete service.

"In addition to the silverware there are the china goods, which have already been forwarded to the owner. Each article is handpainted, and so exquisitely beautiful that it would almost seem sacrilege to eat off one. There are plates worth £ 10 a piece cups costing £ 12 each, and one wonderfull vase, with a woman's figure painted upon it, which £6,000 would hardly buy. The whole of the china is worth nearly £16,000, and was two years in the making."

OLD AGE PENSIONS TEST.

London, April 24.

Mr. Alfred Butterworth, cotton manufacturer, by a practical trial of Old Age Pensions for Easter week in Oldham and Chadderton, calculates the annual cost of a five-shilling pension at sixty-five for the nation at £20,850,000, thus :—

Oldham and Chadderton population, 170,000.
Cost of week's pensions, as tested, £1,550.
Population of the United Kingdom, 44,000,000,
Cost for week, on above basis, £401,000.
Cost per annum, £20,852,000.

Mr. Butterworth points out that every year about 4,000 rich persons die, with fortunes aggregating about £200,000,000, and he considers it not unreasonable that £20,000,000 should be raised yearly. As he grows older he feels, he says, more sympathy with Christian Socialism.

Mr. Butterworth spent Easter on his Hatherden estate, Andover, where he pensions all those who have worked for him for any lengthened period and are overtaken by old age or infirmity.

FEES FOR TITLES.

Litigation by the Walker Trustees.

The Walker Trustees of Edinburgh, holders of the office of Heritable Usher of Scotland, have raised an action before Lord Johnston, in the Edinburgh Court of Session, to try the question of their right, as holders of the Heritable Office of "Sole and Principal Usher within the Kingdom of Scotland," to receive fees from recipients of titles and dignities conferred by the Crown.

It appears that the office of Heritable Usher, which has been in existence from time immemorial, was confirmed by charter of King Rober II. in 1373 to the Cockburns of Langton, and in 1755 it was purchased by Alexander Coutts, one of the London bankers of that name, who obtained a Crown charter of the office, with its whole fees, salary, and other rights and emoluments. The office, with its rights, duly passed by a regular progress of titles from Coutts to the plaintiffs. After being sold to Coutts it passed through various hands by sale, and eventually in 1865, when the total return from the office in fees and salaries amounted to £453 17s. 8d., it was knocked down for £7,600 to William Walker, of Coates, Midlothian, son of a clergyman at Old Meldrum, and grandson of a burgess and tailor moving in good society in Aberdeen. Walker purchased the office for his second son, Patrick, afterwards of Drumsheugh, and a member of the Scottish Bar, who made great exertions to raise the honour and dignity of the office. Sir Patrick died in 1837, and the office, along with his landed properties of Coates and Drumsheugh, went to his sisters, Barbara and Mary, who held it for a considerable time. On the Coronation of the late Queen Victoria they petitioned to be allowed to appear by proxy in the person of their step-nephew, Colonel Ainslie, C.B., but the prayer was refused.

The ladies at their death left both lands and office to the body created the Walker Trust, for the benefit of the Scottish Episcopal Church. At the date of the passing of an Act, in 1877, embodying the scope of the trust the annual salary was estimated at £ 250 and the fees at £ 150. The salary attached to the office—£250—was commuted by the Treasury for a single payment of £6,540. The trustees could not personally perform the correlative duties but at the Coronation of King Edward VII. they claimed to exercise the office in Westminster by deputy, and the Court of Claims granted the application. Accordingly they were represented on that occasion by Sir George Anderson, of Beechwood. After the Treaty of Union in 1707 the dignities created were not of Scotland or England but of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and it is claimed that the fees became payable to the Heritable Usher from person honoured, and after the union with Ireland the honours conferred were of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Such honours gave rank and precedences within Scotland, and it is said that the fees in question have, until March 31, 1904, been regularly paid to the Heritable Usher by the persons receiving the honours. Until 1904 the fees were included, along with the fees of English officials by the Receiver of Fees of Honours, an official of the Lord Chamberlain's department ; and remitted to the Heritable Usher, but in 1904 the office of the Receiver of Fees of Honours was abolished, and the Treasury has, it is said, declined to be responsible for the collection of the fees, alleging that, in their opinion, the only fees to which the plaintiffs are entitled are fees in respect of knighthoods conferred upon Scotsmen and upon Englishmen in Scotland.

A KING INSULTED.

Servian Monarch Listens to Sermon against Himself.

Belgrade, April 21.

King Peter was publicly condemned before a crowded congregation in the Cathedral of Belgrade on the Servian Palm Sunday, which this year coincided with the Latin Easter. Lament was made in a powerful sermon for the Obrenovitch King and Queen murdered in June, 1903.

The preacher was Sabbas Kezitch, a military chaplain. The King and all the notabilities of the city were present, and the first words from the pulpit aroused at once admiration and consternation.

"My conscience will not allow me," the preacher said, "to pass over the national importance of this date, so closely associated with the memory of the great Obrenovitch dynasty. Milosh the Great on Palm Sunday raised the flag of revolt against the Moslem oppressors, and his son, Michael the Martyr on this day took peaceful possession of their last stronghold. His bones are in this church, an eternal reminder of what we owe to him. Shame on the miscreants who compassed the death of that patriot prince ! Glory to the Obrenovitch rulers ! Glory !"

The congregation joined in enthusiastically, and King Peter started fixedly in front of him. The delivery of such a sermon in the presence of the metropolitan who was of course previously informed of its tendency, gives double significance to the daring policy of the clergy.

The preacher was congratulated in the sacristy by all priests present, who thanked him for his independence and eloquence, and promised to stand by him in all eventualities.

EX-PREMIER'S FUNERAL.

The Abey Service and the Procession.

London, April 25.

The King, the Kaiser, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family will be represented at the first part of the funeral of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in Westminster Abbey on Monday. Admission is by ticket only, which should be applied for by this morning at 10, Downing-street.

The Dean will take part in the service, and probably the Primate will be present. The coffin will be met at the entrance to the cloisters at noon. The coffin will be taken out by the great West door, and the procession will go to Euston for the 2-10 p.m. to Blyth.

The plain silver-plated oak coffin is inscribed :—

Henry Campbell-Bannerman.
Born September 7, 1836 ; died April 22, 1908.

The pall-bearers will be :—

The Primate	Lord Tweedmouth.
The Duke of Fife	Lord Aberdeen.
Mr. Asquith.	Mr Sinclair (Secretary for Scotland).
The Lord Chancellor.	
The Speaker.	Mr. W Long. M.P.
Lord Ripon.	Mr. T. Burt, M.P.
Mr. Morley.	

Lord Rosebery and Mr. Balfour are unable to be present, the latter being laid up with a cold.

Many more messages of sympathy were received at 10, Downing-street, yesterday, especially from the self-governing colonies. Lord Selborne at Johannesburg paid a tribute to a "great Scotsman."

THE Russian General Linievitch, who has just died, left instructions for the publication abroad of a book in which he sets forth the causes of the Russian defeats in the war with Japan, during part of which he held the post of commander-in-chief.

THE marriage arranged between Mr. Clement Ayerst Beyts, Indian Civil Service, and Edith Dorothea, only daughter of Mr. Kyrle M. Chatfield, of The Argoed, Monmouth, will take place on June 10, at Old Penalt Church, near Monmouth.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, April 20.

Paymr. C. E. Batt has been promoted to the rank of Staff paymaster in his Majesty's fleet (April 19).

Royal Naval Reserve—The undermentioned sub-lieutenants to be lieutenants :—J. W. Williams, E. S. Carver, H. W. Wote (April 16).

War Office, April 21.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned colonels in charge of records also command districts :—G W H Pain CB, E E Carr C B, C T Reay, CB, the Hon. A E Dalzell, CB, T G L H Armstrong, Sir R A W Colleton, CB, G H Ovens CB, C W Carey M V O, F D Lumley CB, (April 1). Capt. Sir T A A M Cuninghame D S O, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be a Staff captain, vice Major H A Boyce RA, (April 2). Capt. G P O Springfield, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), to be aide-de-camp to Sir H J Goold-Adams, G C M G, C B, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Orange River Colony (April 4).

Establishments.

School, of Gunnery—Major S F Metcalfe, R. A, to be an instructor in gunnery, first class, vice Lieut (district officer) O Rooney R A April 1.

Cavalry.

Royal Horse Guards—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains :—J P G M PitzGerald, in succession to Major G J FitzGerald, who holds a Staff appointment ; R G H Howard Vyse, adjutant, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 April 4.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Capt R E McI Lomer to be major, vice H B O Williams, placed on half-pay Dec 21.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers—Lieut R S Chadwick to be captain, vice T M H Kincaid-Smith, seconded March 15.

10th Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars—Capt A H C Kearsey, D S O, is seconded for service as an adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry ; Supernumerary Capt the Hon E B Meade to be captain, vice A H C Kearsey, D S O March 12.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars—Lieut. A E S L Paget, M V O, is seconded for service on the Staff (April 4).

17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers—Second Lieut. (on probation) JO MacBrayne resigns his commission (April 22).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned majors are seconded for service on the Staff :—A W Gay, D S O, Brevet Col. G F Milne, D S O, S F Metcalf, G A S, Cape, R F Ruck-Keene (April 1). The undermentioned captains to be majors :—C F G Washington, vice A W Gay, DSO; G H A White, vice G F Milne, D S O; H N Packard vice S F Metcalfe ; P W B Henning, vice G A S Cape; G J Henderson, vice R F Ruck-Keene (April 1) ; D B Stewart, vice E H Pim, retired (April 14) ; C Ravenhill, vice A R Knox, D S O, retired (April 15). Capt. E B Ashmore is seconded for service on the Staff (April 1). The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains :—JGB Allardyce vice E F St. Jon (March 28) ; C L C Hamilton, vice D Stewart (April 1). The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—KC Laurie, vice C F G Washington; L H Queripel, vice G H A White ; G A Hare, vice H N Packard; A M Addison, vice P W B Henning ; L W Savile, vice G J Henderson ; L L Hoare, vice E B Ashmore ; L Godman, vice L L Hoare, seconded ; W V Jelf, vice H G Pringle (April 1) : R Marryat, vice E F Talbot Ponsonby, retired ; H A G Chamier, Vice R Marrayat, adjutant (April 4). The undermentioned supernumerary lieutenants to be lieutenants :—P G Yorke, vice K C Laurie (April 1) ; T Kirkland, vice H A G Chamier (April 14). The undermentioned captains to be adjutants :—E F St. John, vice J G B Allardyce (March 28) ; H G Pringle, vice P G Yorke ; D Stewart, vice C L C Hamilton (April 1).

Royal Garrison Art.—The undermentioned majors are seconded for service on the Staff :—Brevet Col H E Stanton, D S O aide-de-camp to the King ; R H Hare, M V O D S O. The undermentioned captains to be majors :—H W M Parker, vice J M Bart, promoted (March 31) ; W H Carey, vice R H Hare M V O, D S O (April 1). Supernumerary Capt F L Benett to be captain, vice A R Y Kirkpatrick, appointed to the Hong-Kong-Singapore Battalion (April 3). Capt H C Moultrie to be adjutant, on Augmentation (April 2).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned brevet colonels, on completion of five years' service as regimental lieutenant-colonels, are placed on half-pay :—F M Glubb, D S O, (April 16), A G Thomson (April 19). Second Lieut, G G Waterhouse to be lieutenant, vice W H Johnston, promoted (March 23.)

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Capt. B N Brooke is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (March 13). The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants :—G W W Bampfylde to be lieutenant, vice C R Champion de Crespigny, promoted (Feb. 14); W H Diggle, vice W T Payne-Gallwey, appointed adjutant (March 10).

Coldstream Guards—Second Lieut. (on probation) R G Orred resigns his commission (April 22).

Infantry Regiments.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)—Supernumerary Capt G E R Kenrick, D S O, to be captain in succession to Major J G King-King, D S O, who holds a Staff appointment (April 1)

The Norfolk Regt—Lieut F de W Harman is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (March 20).

The Devonshire Regt—Capt C A Lafone is seconded for service on the Staff (April 1).

The Suffolk Regt—Lieut H Clarke reverts to the rank of second lieutenant, at his own request in view of transfer to the Indian Army (Nov 2). The undermentioned second lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army :—B S Atkins, E A K Crossfield (Dec 27).

The East Yorkshire Regt.—Capt F H Harvey, from Indian Army, to be captain vice B D Broughton, who exchanges (April 4).

The Royal Irish Regt.—the undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—G O M Furnell vice T. C. Fitz Hugh M V O seconded; J S Fitzgerald adjutant under the provisions of Article 26 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 (March 3).

The Cheshire Regt.—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col W C Neville D S O on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion is placed on half-pay Major R J Cooke to be lieutenant-colonel vice Brevet Col W C Neville, DSO, (April 21) ; Second Lieut F D Frost to be lieutenant, vice G Sheringham resigned (Jan 18).

The South Staffordshire Regt.—Capt A H C James is seconded for service on the Staff (April 1).

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Capt. the Hon M C A Drummond is seconded for service on the Staff (April 1).

The Oxfordshire Light Inf.—The undermentioned second lieutenants :—F V Holt, vice R R M Brooke, seconded (Jan 11); A E Sanderson, vice E H Kirkpatrick, seconded (Jan. 29)

The Essex Regt.—Brevet Major F W Moffit, from supernumerary captain; to be captain, in succession to Major W K Legge, who holds a Staff appointment (April 20)

The Northamptonshire Regt.—Capt. S A Thompson is seconded for service on the Staff (April 1).

Princes Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.)—Supernumerary Capt P W North to be captain in succession to Major W R P Betty, who holds a staff appointment (April 1); Lieut C W Hemp resigns his commission (April 22)

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt).—Capt J W O'Dowda is seconded for service on the Staff (March 28).

The King's (Shropshire Light Inf.)—Capt J A Strick is seconded for service on the Staff (April 1.)

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. C. R. Rawlinson, Adjutant Provisional Battalion, to be captain under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 (Dec. 24).

The Boyal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt. and Brevet Major C F Romer is second for service on the Staff ; Brevet Major P Maclear, from supernumerary captain, to be captain, vice C. F Romer (April 1).

The West India Regt—Capt J H Stewart is seconded for service with the West African Regt. (March 14).

The Army Service Corps.

Major W I S McCormick to be lieutenant-colonel vice Brevet Col F Horniblow, placed on half-pay ; Capt B R Horsbrugh to be major, vice W I S McCormick (April 1).

Army Medical Service.

Surg.-Gen. W J Charlton is placed on retired pay. Col J C Dorman, C M G, M B, to surgeon-general, vice W J Charlton, Lieut-Col A Peterkin, M B, from the Royal Army Medical Corps, to be colonel, vice J C Dorman, C M G, M B (April 11) Col C Seymour, M B, is placed on retired pay (April 12).

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut-Col H K Allport, M D, is placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health. Lieut.-Col. H K Allport MD, from temporary half pay retires on retired pay. Lieut-Col D F Franklin retires on retired pay (April 22).

Army Chaplains' Department.

The undermentioned to be chaplains to the forces, fourth class :—The Rev S H W Digby, M A, the Rev F J Walker, M A (April 21).

Memoranda.

Col H S FitzGerald, C B, on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on half-pay (Feb 29). Col H M Sinclair, on vacating the appointment of assistant adjutant-general, Southern Command, is placed on half-pay (March 12), Col E Blunt, C B, retires on an Indian pension (April 2). Col H P Leach, C B, D S O, is placed on the Retired List with an Indian pension (April 14). Col J C Oughterson, half-pay, is placed on retired pay (April 21). The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels, Indian Army, to be brevet colonels :—M J Tighe, D S O, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force) (Dec 8) ; S G Radcliff, 93rd Burma Inf (Feb 12). The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be brevet colonels :—P J C, Livingston, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) (April 16) ; J Dallas, R E, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col F J Ryder, half-pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel (April 22) ; Lieut S R Clement, half-pay, is placed on retired pay (April 20) ; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut M Wall, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt), is granted the honorary rank of captain (April 13).

Reserve of Officers.

Major F G W Jones is retained until the age of fifty-five years, at his own request. W E H Barrett, late lieutenant the Connaught Rangers, to be lieutenant (April 22).

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surg-Lieut-Col F H Appleby, having reached the age for retirement, ceases to belong to the Army Medical Reserve of Officers (April 2). The undermentioned surgeon-captains to be surgeon-majors :—G Melville. M B, L W Pockett (April 4).

Admiralty, 20th April.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908 :—

Engineer Commander George Edward Bench has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request. Dated 16th April.

Admiralty, 21st April.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet :—

Reginald Foster Pitt Maton. Dated 30th Jnne, 1907.

Philip Duke Crofton. Dated 15th April.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Gerald Frederick William Addison has been confirmed as a Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th July, 1907.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Colonel Commandant Thomas Julian Penrhys Evans, CB, is placed on the Retired List and granted the honorary rank of Major-General on retirement, under the provisions of Order in Council of 29th November, 1881.

Colonel Second Commandant Albert Farrar Gatliff to be Colonel Commandant, vice Evens, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Francis Gibson Cotter (from Supplementary Half-pay List) to be Colonel Second Commandant, vice Gatliff, promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Rawdon Hodge Oldfield is placed on a Supplementary Half-pay List on completing six years' service in substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Dated 23rd April.

Admiralty, 22nd April

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Roger Messenger Monsey Collyer to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st February, 1907.

Royal Naval Valunteer Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant William John Lias to be Lieutenant. Dated 21st April.

Admiralty, 23rd April.

Clerk Charles Edward Gwernant Jeffreys has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 11th April.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Lieutenant Arthur Hudson Reade has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 28th March.

War Office, Whitehall, 24th April.

Commands and Staff.

Major-General Frederick A Bowles to be a Commander of Coast Defences, vice Major-General Sir J Leach , K C V O. Dated 18th April, 1908.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George G Aston , C B, Royal Marine Artillery, to be a Brigadier-General, General Staff, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) E A Altham. CB, CMG. Dated 4th April.

Lieutenant Lancelot E Becher, Royal Engineers, to be Aide-de-Camp to General Lord Metheun, GCB, KCVO, CMG, Commanding-in-Chief in South Africa. Dated 4th April.

Cavalry.

13th Hussars. Captain Willoughby A Kennard is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 5th April.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major John A Hobson is cashiered by sentence of a General Court Martial. Dated 6th March.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Major Arthur M Smith retires on retired pay. Dated 25th April.

Captain Edmund H. B. Craster to be Adjutant, on augmentation. Dated 18th February,

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant Richard A. Arkwright, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice G. P. Daynay, D.S.O., M.V.O., seconded, with precedence next below. The Honourable E. W. M. M. Brabazon. Dated 3rd April.

Infantry.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Lieutenant Arthur S. FitzGerald is placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health. Dated 5th April.

The Cameronians (Scotish Rifles), Second Lieutenant Harry R, Crailsheim is seconded for service with the West African Regiment. Dated 4th April.

The Worcestershire Regiment Qurtermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas O'Shea retires on retired pay. Dated 25th April.

Sergeant-Major Charles Henson to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice T. O'Shea Dated 25th April.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Francis H. B. Rathbone is antedated to 2nd July, 1907.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Charles L Waters to be Lieutenant, vice C W Hemp, resigned. Dated 22nd April.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Second Lieutenant Julian G Hargreaves to be Lieutenant, vice J E N Heseltine. promoted, Dated 22nd January.

Memoranda.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert MacG Stwart, K C B, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, to be General vice The Right Honourable F. W, Lord Grenfell, G C B, C C M G, promoted. Dated 11th April.

Major-General Sir Henry H Settle, K C B, D S O, Commanding Portsmouth Coast Defences, to be LieutenantGeneral, vice Sir R MacG Stewart, K C B. Dated 11th April.

Colonel temporary Brigadier-General Sir James R L Macdonald, K C I E, C B, Commander Lucknow Infantry Brigade to be Major-General, vice Sir H H Settle, K C B, D S O. Dated 11th April.

Major-General Barrington B D Campbell, C V O C B, is placed on retired pay. Dated 1st April.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brevet Colonels :—

Percy E F Hobbs, C M G, Army, Service Corps. Dated 2nd April.

Douglas G Prinsep, Royal Field Artillery. Dated 23rd April.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

BRITISH SOLDIER INVALIDED HOME

Suffered Torments with Skin Disease Contracted in India—Was Covered with Large Sores—Life in India Affected Liver—Found No Relief in Several Hospitals but

CUTICURA REMEDIES BROUGHT HIM HEALTH

"While I was stationed at Bellary, in India, with my regiment from 1896 to 1901, I contracted "malarial cachexia," which brought on a complication of diseases. I suffered frequently with ague and my chest and back became covered with large sores and pimples, my face was also disfigured with these sores or ulcers. My blood became very poor. I was admitted into hospital, but the treatment I received did not seem to give me any relief, as I became very emaciated and weak. I lost my appetite, had no energy for anything, and my weakness was dreadful. Early in 1901 I was invalided to England for a change. On arrival I was sent to several hospitals, but still no signs of recovery. After some months of treatment I was finally invalided out of the service as medically unfit through my sickness.

I then thought I would try the Cuticura Remedies, chiefly on the recommendation of my wife, who had great faith in them, having used the same in India for roughness of the face, red pimples, and blackheads. After I had used four sets, which included Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, I began to see and feel a great improvement, I was less languid, my appetite improved, I felt stronger, and the sores and pimples began to disappear. I continued to use the treatment for about nine months. Finally I was quite a different man. I lost the yellow tinge my skin had, the sores and pimples quite disappeared, and I became strong again and able to go to business daily, which I have done ever since. I thoroughly recommend Cuticura Remedies for humours of the blood and affections of the skin Thomas Reader, late Sergeant in a British Infantry Regiment, 143 Totterdown St., Tooting, S. W., Aug. 2, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

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Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operatcr to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES IN 216 STYLES TYPE ON THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

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A batch of bread made with the aid of

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

The Sure Raising Powder

—proportion one part to eight of ordinary flour—is uniformly light, crisp, easily digestible and very nutritious.

The process of baking is so easy and certain, too. Recipes included in every tin.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

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COTTON, WOOL, &c.

EDWIN MILLS &

HUDDERSFIELD, England.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 7.] [BOMBAY, MAY 8.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	85 7/8		unchgd
3 do. Rentes	96 1/2		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	99 3/8	3/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	63		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	24 3/16	3/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/4	3/16	
Do. in New York	52 3/8	3/8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·13		unchgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·42 3/4		unchgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·87		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	Mar 19
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 1/2		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3/4		1/8
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3		unchgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 5/8		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23/32d. unchanged.

*Closing tone of Silver:—Weak.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£37,500,000	Inc. £ 100,000
Public Deposits	...£ 9,000,000	Dec. £1,000,000
Other Deposits	...£44,400,000	Inc. £1,300,000
Government Securities	£14,300,000	unchgd
Other Securities	...£29,700,000	Inc. £200,000
Notes and Gold	...£27,200,000	unchgd

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...Easier with active demand and large business.

Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Steady.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales	...18,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	2,500
Imports	... 1,000
Mid-Americans ...	...5·51—09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	7 3/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Spt.-Oct.
5·10	5·08	5·06	4·98	4·86
—07	—07	—07	—07	—06
Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
4·79	4·76	4·74	4·73	
—06	—05	—05	—05	

New York —

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 11,000
Do. do. last year... 3,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000
Do. to Continent 2,000

Spot Cotton—10·35+10

Futures—Month of July 9·10+20 }
Do. do. Oct. 8·93+20 } Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on firm Southern spot market and increased demand.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 3/8+1/16
Futures—Month of July 9·80+34
Do. do. Oct. 9·05+31
Closing Tone of Futures.—Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 5
F. G. Broach	d. 4 31/32
Good Broach	d. 4 27/32
Fine Bhownagger	d. 4 31/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 4 25/32
Good Bhownagger	d. 4 19/32
Fine Oomras	d. 4 23/32
F. G. Oomras	d. 4 21/32
Good Oomras	d. 4 15/32
Good M. G. Oomras ...	d. 4 17/32
Fine M. G. Oomras ...	d. 4 23/32
Fine Bengals	d. 3 29/32
F. G. Bengals	d. 3 27/32
Good Bengals	d. 3 23/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d. 4 31/32
Good Khandeish	d. 4 15/32
F. G. Khandeish	d. 4 23/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—39 1/4—May-June—Hull—Done—Canal.

Red F. A. Q. Karachi, C. I. F.—39—May-June—Hull—Done—Canal.

Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 56 1/2 May-June—Dunkirk—Done—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 56 1-2 May-June—H A and D—Value—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Steady.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 413 lbs., ex-ship 47—May-June—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed.—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchanged.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3s. 8 1/2d.—Done.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
Boxes Gold Bullions.	6,60,480	London ...	National Bank
Box Gold Bullions.	76,800	Do. ...	Yokohama Bank
Case sov	52,500	Do. ...	Cox & Co.
Box Rupees ...	2,400	Lamoo......	R. Coverger

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [8TH MAY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 15th March.
Bank of Bengal ...... 7 per cent. " 26th "
Bank of Bombay ..... 8 per cent. " 16th April.
Bank of Madras ...... 9 per cent. " 11th Feb.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 5 1-4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market opened steady to-day at 1s. 3 27-32d. and 1s. 3⅞d. on demand, the Credit rate being general at 1s. 4 1-16d. for 3 months' sight bills. Probably for the mail choice bills could be placed at 1s. 4 1-32d, 3 months' sight, but private paper is exceedingly scarce. For that reason nothing better than current rates is available for Bank Paper for which there has only been a small enquiry for the mail. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight	.. 1s. 4 1/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	—1s. 4 3/16d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	168 1/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	137 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	176

Government Paper :—

The market to-day has been firmer. At opening the quotations were 95 1-2 for cash and 95 5-8 for the settlements. By noon quotations had advanced to 95 9-16 for ready and 95 11-16 for the account, and at the close there were buyers at 95 11-16 ready and 95 13-16 for forward. There has not been a great deal of actual business reported, but the Bazaar is taking a more favourable view of the Frontier trouble and some of the dealers are now talking the market up to 96 1-2.

We quote :—

Cash	.. Rs. 95·11
1st Settlement	... " 95·13

Bullion:—

Bar silver in London on Thursday recovered 3-16 to 24 3-16 for ready and 24 1-4 for delivery forward in two months. New York also was 3-8 better at 52 3-8. The local market improved slightly and opened at 63 1-8 ex-duty for ready bars, but later sellers appeared and the rate again fell to 63. Forward rates followed in sympathy with ready bars, the quotations closing as noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	10	0
Ditto 2nd do. ...	62	0	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public Deposits	8,68,000	......
Other Deposits	......	18,14,000
Sundries	1,10,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	......	13,38,000
Other Authorized Securities	......	1,12,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	8,58,000	......
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	13,87,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	......	2,53,000
Bullion	......	83,000
Balance with other Banks...	......	2,000
Sundries	69,000	......
Cash..............................	14,13,000	......

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 10 lakhs only 90 lakh (including half a lakh extra) was allotted at 1/3 29/32. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 4·80 lakhs and the amount advertised for next week is again 10 lakhs.

The mail of the 24th April brings £160,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ... ... Rs.	40,000
Bombay ... ... "	40,000
Madras ... ... "	60,000
Total...Rs.	1,40,000

The mail of the 1st May brings £210,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ... ... Rs.	1,50,000
Bombay ... ... "	40,000
Madras ... ... "	5,60,000
Total...Rs.	7,50,000

The mail of the 8th May brings £320,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ... ... Rs.	nil.
Bombay ... ... "	20,000
Madras ... ... "	70,000
Total...Rs.	90,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	1,369	168,630	307,132
Central India ...	1,759	50,670	97,547
Barsee and Nugger ...	1,103	100,263	185,363
Berars...	2,884	366,590	442,695
Central Provinces ...	2,149	235,032	297,922
Total Oomras...	8,755	851,208	1,330,472
Dhollera	4,883	91,729	197,737
Broach	8,368	161,637	233,999
Compta and Dharwar.	10,314	83,411	61,859
Westerns	782	7,989	8,377
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	2,646	312,185	467,933
Bengals, Rajputana...	836	25,572	65,134
Sind	6	38,209	13,428
Persian	22	1,313	2,060
American	2,783	38,188	[illegible]
Egyptian	137	2,000	[illegible]
Other Sorts	...	658	[illegible]
Totals...	39,065	1,626,634	2,408,361

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907-08.	Bales 1906-07.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week.	39,065	69,239	—30,174
Receipts from 1st Oct to 7th May	1,626,631	2,403,361	—731,727
Shipments for the week— Europe	24,242	28,[illegible]	—4,614
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	1,731	808	+96[illegible]
Total ...	26,026	29,664	—3,638
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 7th May. Europe ...	451,836	803,0[illegible]	—351,232
China ...	17,019	3[illegible],97[illegible]	—13,[illegible]
Japan ...	239,533	462,[illegible]	—223,119
Coast Ports ...	23,279	3[illegible]	—12,771
Total ...	731,687	1,[illegible]	—603,432
Afloat in Harbour— Europe ...	5,87[illegible]		
China ... Japan ...	8[illegible]	23,646	—22,771
Coast Ports ...	[illegible]	10,250	—2,053

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 1[illegible]th April 1908.—8,707 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to [illegible]th Feb. 1908.—11,260 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907.	378,000 bales
Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 7th May 08.	1,626,634 "
	2,004,634 "
Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 7th May 1908	734,667 "
	1,269,967 "
Afloat	14,072 "
	1,255,895 "
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	676,000 "
Stock in all hands on 8th May 1908 ...	579,895 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

At the beginning of the past week fluctuations occurred in the Home markets, but later on the tone became steady to firm, and prices have advanced. Spot sales in Liverpool have been larger than for some months, and on all sides an improvement has set in which shows signs of continuing. We may take it that the late depression in trade has given place to a steady revival, and though we shall probably see fluctuations, we may look for better markets in the near future. No further reports of bad weather in America have been received, but possibly the out-look for the New Crop is not so favourable as was at first anticipated.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices ruling in the Home markets, as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
LIVERPOOL—			
Spot	5·30 ...	5·51 ...	+·21
Futures, May-June.	...4·89 ...	5·10 ...	+·21
Do. Dec-Jan.	...4·65 ...	4·74 ...	+·09
NEW YORK—			
Spot	10·10 ...	10·35 ...	+·25
Futures, July	8·70 ...	9·10 ...	+·40
Do. Oct. ....new position.		8·93 new position.	
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	10 ...	10 3/8 ...	+ 3/8
Futures, July	9·09 ...	9·80 ...	+·71
Do. Oct. ....new position.		9·05 new position.	

The local market has fluctuated considerably during the past week and prices have been very irregular. In many instances fluctuations have been almost of hourly occurrence, the market opening strong and closing weak, or vice versa. On the whole rates show an improvement on our last Friday's closing quotations, the advance having been chiefly in Saw Ginned Dharwar, Broach and Westerns, which show a rise of Rs. 4 to Rs. 7. Khandesh is Rs. 5 higher, and Oomras Rs. 3 to Rs. 4, while Bengals remain unchanged. A fair business has been done in fine M. G. Bengals for May, but in other descriptions there has been little doing. There has also been some enquiry for Bengals, June delivery. The market closes steady as under.

In ready cotton there has been some improvement in the general demand both by shippers and mills and the turnover has averaged about 4,000 bales a day. The enquiry has run on Bengals, high-class and stapled Oomras, and a little Broach for export, while mills have taken Khandesh, Bengals and stapled descriptions.

Receipts for the week have been moderate, but the total falling off to date as compared with last year is 782,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	229/30	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	209	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	202/3	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	199	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	199	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	195	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	183	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	195	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	179	"
Good Bagalkot-Bijapur ...	200	"
Good Westerns	203	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	223/7	"
NEW CROP.		
	Rs.	Delivery.
Good M. G. Broach ...	239	March 09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	200	January 09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	190	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	183/9	" "
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	173 1/2	" "

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	12,000 bales
Total Imports	1,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5·23	5·21	5·21	5·13	5·01
+13	+15	+15	+15	+15
O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	
4·93	4·90	4·89	4·83	
+14	+11	+15	+15	

FREIGHTS.

The market continues in the same unsatisfactory condition, and though a little cargo has been forthcoming, rates are if anything lower. Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, Dunkirk and Hull have all done at 8s. and Genoa, Hamburg and London at 8s. 6d. to 9s. For Havre 9s. 6d. has been paid.

There is no enquiry for forward positions and June-July is quoted 9s. to 9s. 6d.

The following are quotations for May :—

Antwerp...	8s.
Dunkirk...	3s. 3d.
Hamburg	9s.
Havre	9s. 6d.
London...	9s.
Hull	8s.
Marseilles and Liverpool	8s.
Genoa	

The "A[illegible]" ... 9s.

The "Austrian Lloyds" quotes June-July, 15s. seeds; 16s. cotton.

The "Rubattino" rates are June-July, 10s. seeds; 11s. cotton.

The "Anchor Line" quotes for some shipment 9s. seeds; 9s. 6d. cotton.

The P. and O. rates are 9s. seeds, 9s. 6d. cotton, June-July.

No fixtures are reported this week.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Wheat	31,721 cwts.
Linseed	61,377 "
Rapeseed	75,381 "
Gingellyseed	8,097 "
Poppyseed	61,694 "
Groundnuts	3,649 "
Castorseed	29,404 "
Rice	121,251 "
Myrabollams	41,837 "
Cottonseed	93,858 "
Mowraseed	2,842 "
Gram	8,038 "
Joowar	9,591 "
Maize	15 "

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market has been quiet during the week and prices are easier. The demand has been limited and receipts show some improvement, so that at present we cannot look for higher rates. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 6 0
May	" 8 10 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market has ruled quiet but steady and though the demand has been small, prices have been well maintained. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs. 9 2 0 B. T.
May " " ...	" 9 7 0 B. T.
" " Delhi ...	" 9 9 3 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat ...	" 10 4 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market has been quiet, but prices have kept steady in spite of the small demand. We quote at the close as under :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	... Rs. 54 4 0
Muggy	... " 53 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	... " 56 0 0
" Secunderabad	... " 55 0 0

Poppyseed :—

Early in the week the market was steady, but prices have since declined 1 to 2 annas per cent. We quote now :—

Ready	Rs. 10 8 0 B. T.
May	" 10 12 6 B. T.

Castorseed :—

The market has been quiet and prices have given way. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 29 8 0
May	" 29 8 0

Cottonseed :—

The market has kept steady throughout the week at Rs. 25-8-0 with business doing.

Mowraseed :—

Stocks are almost exhausted. We quote ready nominally Rs. 5-8-0 and for New Crop Rs. 6-0-0 R. T.

Groundnuts—

Stocks are small. Nominal price Rs. 44.

Wheat :—

The market has ruled firm thoughout the week and we quote at the close:

White-Delhi, May ... Rs. 8 6 0 R. T

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market is quiet with only a small business passing. Prices are steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—There has been a little doing in Delhi and Cawnpore, but the sales are too small to make any reduction in the heavy stocks here. Prices of some articles have declined in sympathy with the Home Markets, but a firmer tendency at the end of this week is likely to keep prices steady if not to improve them.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market is quiet with little business doing.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is unchanged and prices are keeping steady.

DHOTIES :—The market continues very dull, but still there has been a little buying in consequence of the heavy decline in Home prices.

METALS.

COPPER.—The home market has been easier during the week; and the market here too has dropped quite 20 per cent. per ton owing to large supplies. The stringency of money in the native Bazaar is so great, that consumption is checked. Holders are also somewhat nervous and reduce their selling rates almost every day.

YELLOW METAL.—Has also been easier both at home and here. The supplies of this metal are very large and no improvement is expected.

COALS.

There has been some enquiry on the part of consumers for ready parcels. Yorkshire of near shipment fetched Rs. 19 per ton, while several lots of Bengal were retailed at quotations given below :—Sales of Natal coal for the first half of 1909 have been made at Rs. 16-4-0 per ton. We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	21	0	0	per ton.
Yorkshire	19	0	0	"
Davison's	19	0	0	"
Desberghur	16	8	0	"
Seebpore	15	12	0	"
Lawrie's Desberghur ..	15	12	0	"
Hielger's Anthracite ...	15	4	0	"
Hielger's Standard ...	15	0	0	"
Shaw's Anthracite ...	15	4	0	"
Shaw's Standard ...	14	4	0	"

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

Burmah Bulk loose Swan Brand	... Rs. 2 14 0 per unit.
" new tins " ...	... Rs. 3 8 0 per pair.
Russian Bulk R. Sun Brand	... Rs. 3 6 0 per unit.
" new tins R. Sun "	... Rs. 4 0 0 per pair.
Anchor cases ... " ...	... Rs. 4 8 0 per pair.

SHARES.

The market is steady and some Mill Shares advanced during the latter part of the week. Bank of Bombay Shares have improved to Rs. 1,397 1-2, and Bank of Bengal Shares to Rs. 1,465. Indian Specie Bank Shares are quiet at Rs. 52, and the Bank of Indias have ruled at and about to Rs. 62. Alliance Bank of Simla Ld. Shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 260. In Mill Companies Alliance Cotton Mill Shares have changed hands at Rs. 180; Bombay United, at Rs. 465; and Centuries, at Rs. 1,850. Central Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 1,790 C.D., and Swadeshis have improved to Rs. 1,310 X.D., Colaba Land have gradually advanced to Rs. 1,055, Currimbhais to Rs. 1,025 X.D., Davids have improved to Rs. 360 X.D., and Framji Petits to Rs. 1,320 X.D., Jamsheds are steady at Rs. 167 1-2. Kohinoors have advanced to Rs. 715. Maneckji Petits have gradually improved to Rs. 3,070 for June delivery, Morarjis are steady at Rs. 2,875 and Sholapur at Rs. 4,320. Southern Marathas have jumped to Rs. 190. Phoenix are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 100. Press Shares are unchanged, Mofussils at Rs. 620, and Indian Cotton at Rs. 127 1-2. Bombay Cotton Press Shares have changed hands at Rs. 91 1-4 to Rs. 92 1-2. In miscellaneous companies the Bombay Steam Navigation Company Preference Shares are quiet at Rs. 267 1-2 and ordinary shares have advanced to Rs. 290. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway's Co., Ld., Preference Shares are steady at Rs. 158, and ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 153. Central India Mining Co. Shares are unchanged at and about Rs. 375. Marcks are quiet at Rs. 131. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are unchanged at Rs. 460. Phillips are in demand at Rs. 56, Shivrajpur have improved to Rs. 40. Bamankua Manganese Company Shares have changed hands at Rs. 8. The Tata Iron Steel Company Shares are weak, and lots of Rs. 10 ordinary shares and one deferred are Rs. 10 1/2 discount per share. Bombay Telephones are quiet at Rs. 36 1/2 X. D. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej have improved to Rs. 557 1/2. Amritsar Pattis are unchanged at Rs. 112 1/2. Tapti Valley are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 425 X. D. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BONDS.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

	Rs.
4 per cent. Municipal Bonds (due 1946).........	99-8-0
4 per cent. Port Trust " (due 1967).........	99-14-0
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust (due 1967)	99-8-0
5 per cent. Municipal Tanna (due 1933)......	115-8-0
5 per cent. " Sanitary (due 1925)...	113-0-0

Latest quotations received on 8th May from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchisons	84¾
Eries	19½
Unions	142½
Southern Pref. (American)..............	41¼
Canadian Pacific Railway	159½
Grand Trunk 1st Pref	100
Buenos Great Southern Ordy	120
Burma Railway	107
Nizam's State Railway....................	11[illegible]
South Indian Railway (1910)..............	104¼
Southern Punjab Railway	130
Brighton A (Berthas)	84 9/16
Great Northern Defd. (York A)	39¾
Great Western (Ord.)	113[illegible]
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ...	212¼
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (15s. paid)......	2¾
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.)	10
Barnagore Jute Factory (cum. Preference)	3½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference)	10¼
British Electric Traction Preference......	3¾
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary)	4 1/16
Calcutta Electric Supply	6¾
Calcutta Trams............................	6¼ xd.
Shell Transport (Ordy.)	£2-5-3
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	83½
Chartered of S. Africa	13s. 6d.
Consolidated Goldfields	3 1/16
East Rands.................................	3¾
Rand Mines	5 7/16
Tanganyikas	2 1/16
Mysore Gold	4 1/16
Champion Reefs..............................	6s.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing)............	1s.
Goldfields of Dharwar.......................	5s.
Hutti (Nizam's)	1¼
Hyderabad (Deccan)............................	2¼
Nundydroog	23s. 9d.
Anaconda Copper.............................	7 1/16
Rio Tinto (Ordy.)	59½
Johannesburg Consolidated...................	15s. 3d.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation	7¾
Oroya Brownhill	12s. 6d.
Withwatersrand Deep........................	3 1/16
New Kleinfontein..............................	1¼
Great Boulder Proprietary	26s.

COX AND CO.

Balance Sheet, 8th April 1908.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Current and Deposit Accounts		3,608,555 12 2
" Circular Notes		1,080 0 0
" Capital and Reserve		400,000 0 0
		£4,009,635 12 2
By Consols and War Loan...	624,500 0 0	
" India, Colonial, and Corporation Stocks ...	262,501 17 3	
		887,001 17 3
" Cash at Bankers and on hand	528,689 5 0	
" Cash at Call and at Short Notice	510,000 0 0	
		1,038,689 5 0
" Advances to Customers and Bills Receivable ...		1,907,705 1 0
" Bank Premises, Freehold...	147,500 0 0	
" " " Leasehold.	28,739 8 11	
		176,239 8 11
		£4,009,635 12 2

We have audited the foregoing Balance Sheet and certify that it is in our opinion a full, fair, and correct statement of the Bank's affairs. We have verified the amount of Cash at Bankers, on hand, and at Call, together with the securities representing the Bank's investments and those held against advances.

CHATTERIS, NICHOLS & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
LONDON, E. C.

21st April, 1908.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,397½
Bank of India........	100	50	5 "	62
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,465
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 "	70
	O. 50	50	1¼ "	28
Specie Bank	100	50	5 "	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 "	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	8 "	£18⅞
	£25	£12-10	8 "	£17⅛
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 670

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	95
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	200
Broach City............	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French...................	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	40	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton.........	125	125	11¼	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	330½
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg......	250	250	25	272
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,010
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	620
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	465
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	3,500
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p. c.	xd. 557½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 "	112½
Tapti Valley Railway Company............	500	500	4 "	425
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 "	xd. 103

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Directors submit to the Shareholders of the Bank the General Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The Net Profits for the year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, and including £20,051. 4s. 4d. brought forward from the last Account, amount to £100,351. 0s. 4d. From this sum has to be deducted £16,875, being amount of Interim Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, on the "A" and "B" Shares paid for the half-year ending 30th June, 1907.

The Directors have added £40,000 to Reserve Fund (raising it to £210,000) and £2,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund. They now recommend a further Dividend on the "A" and "B" Shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, for the second half of the year, leaving a balance of £24,601. 0s. 4d. to be carried forward.

It is with very great regret that the Directors have to record the death in September last of their esteemed colleague, Sir Alexander Wilson, who was for so long their Chairman.

Mr. H. Melvill Simons of Messrs. Paterson, Simons & Co., Limited, has been elected to a seat on the Board.

The following Directors retire by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election :—

R. J. BLACK, Esq.
WILLIAM JACKSON, Esq.

It will be necessary to appoint Auditors. Messrs. Cooper Brothers & Co., and Messrs. W. A. Browne & Co., the retiring Auditors, offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Board,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
Chief Manager.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER 1907.

Dr.

To CAPITAL AUTHORISED :—			
30,000 "A" Shares of £25 each... ...	— £750,000		
30,000 "B" Shares of £25 each	— £750,000		
	£1,500,000		
" CAPITAL ISSUED :—			
15,000 "A" Shares, £12, 10s. paid ...	£187,500 0 0		
30,000 "B" Shares, £12, 10s. paid ...	375,000 0 0		
		£562,500 0 0	
" RESERVED FUND		210,000 0 0	
" CURRENT ACCOUNTS AND FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT		3,599,817 17 9	
" BILLS PAYABLE :—			
Drafts on London Bankers against Cash and Security per contra...	£107,981 18 2		
Drafts on Head Office and Branches ...	200,049 1 8		
Drafts on Continental Bankers and other Agents	2,117 8 10		
		310,148 8 8	
" Loans Payable against Security per contra...		911,000 0 0	
" Acceptances on account of Customers, per contra		274,310 4 8	
" Sundry Accounts, including Rebates and provision for bad and doubtful Debts		247,520 7 5	
" Profit and Loss Accounts ...		41,476 0 4	
		£6,156,772 18 10	

Cr.

By Cash in hand and at Bankers ...		£167,359 8 7
" Money at Call		68,770 0 0
" Bullion		253,492 11 0
" Government and other Stocks :—		
Consols and Securities guaranteed by the British Government ...	£107,434 0 0	
Indian Government Rupee Paper ...	260,658 14 11	
Indian Government Sterling Stock and Guaranteed Railway Debentures, and other Securities ...	216,367 15 4	
		584,460 10 3
" Bills Receivable		1,734,710 19 1
" Bills Discounted		101,330 13 4
" Loans Receivable and Advances.		2,323,677 17 8
" Freehold Banking Premises ...		14,080 3 5
" Liabilities of Customers for acceptances per contra		274,310 4 8
" Sundry Accounts, including amounts due by Agents ...		134,591 11 0
		£6,156,772 18 0

Contingent Liability on Bills Receivable re-discounted £2,230,513. 3s. 2d., of which up to 27th March, 1908, £1,871,559. 17s. 2d. have run off.

The Bank is also contingently liable in respect of Notes outstanding amounting to £7,961. 3s. 2d., which are not expected to become payable and are not included in the above.

Forward Exchange Contracts outstanding for Purchase and Sale of Bills and Telegraphic Transfers, £3,396,29. 3s. 4d.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, for the Year ending 31st December 1907.

To Expenses of Management at Head Office, Branches and Agencies.	£77,414 9 11
" Ad Interim Dividend for half-year ending 30th June, 1907, on 15,000 "A" Shares and 30,000 "B" Shares at 6% per annum..	16,875 0 0
" Amount transferred to Reserve Fund	40,000 0 0
" Amount transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	2,000 0 0
" Balance	41,476 0 4
	£177,765 10 3

By Balance from 31st December, 1906		£39,738 14 4
Less Dividend :— For half-year ending 31st December, 1906, at 3½% making 6½% for the year...		19,687 10 0
		£20,051 4 4
" Gross Profit for the year ending 31st December, 1907, after providing for Bad and Doubtful Debts and Bonus to the Staff...		157,714 5 11
		177,765 10 3

JAMES CAMPBELL, *Chief Manager.*
A. MORTON DOVEY, *Accountant.*

R. J. BLACK,
H. MELVILL SIMONS, } *Directors.*
D. YULE.

LONDON, 31st March 1908.—In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1900, we certify that all our requirements as Auditors have been complied with, and we report to the Shareholders that we have audited the above Balance Sheet, with the Books in London and the certified returns from the Branches. In our opinion it is a full and fair Balance Sheet, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as shown by the Books of the Company.

COOPER BROTHERS & Co., }
W. A. BROWNE & Co., } *Auditors.*

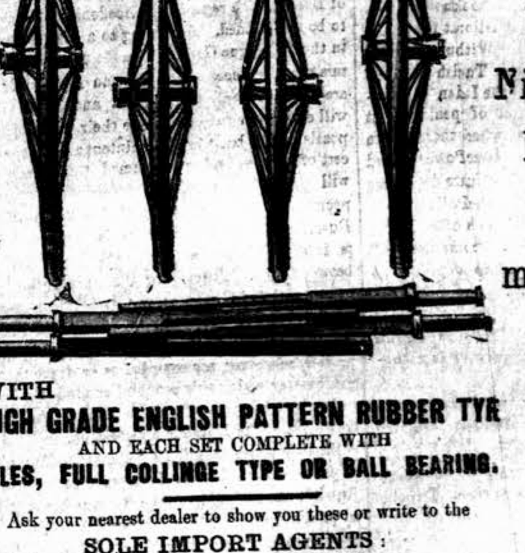
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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, April 24.

SABLE-FARMING.

We are within measurable distance of the extinction of the Russian sable, according to the latest cable. With insensate greed the hunters of this charming creature pursue and kill it winter and summer, the young with the old being sacrificed. It is a surprising thing that no one has ever thought of domesticating and breeding this animal on a large scale. Sir Harry Johnstone is authority for the statement that it could easily be done. We farm alligators and ostriches, cats and kangaroos, mice, snakes, and lions; why not the sable? It is, after all, only a member of a family common enough in this country; it is merely the Siberian marten, and there is no reason why it should not have as wide a range as the pine marten, which is to be found all over Northern Europe and Western Siberia.

UNCONSIDERED TRIFLES.

It is another injustice to Ireland that her country gentlemen do not attempt sable-farming there. On the face of it this may seem an absurd statement. Between Ireland and the frozen wastes of winter Siberia many degrees of temperature intervene. But the sable is already in Ireland, if we may believe an expert naturalist friend of the late Sir M. E. Grand-Duff. This gentleman appeared in London wearing fur about his collar and cuffs which he unhesitatingly affirmed to be true sable, though the animal had been a native of Ireland. The sable, he averred, still exists in the distressful country, but the gamekeepers, regarding it as a polecat—which, with the weasel, is absent from Ireland—persecute it without mercy. Ireland has a distinct Arctic fauna, relic of a day when no sea washed between Britain and the rest of the Continent, and the sable is one of its fittest survivors. If Ireland desires new industries, sable-farming is apparently one which might pay her.

CHINA IN LONDON.

The letter of Mr. Theo. Taylor, M.P., asking why it is that only in the Christian settlement of Shanghai can the Chinese find an opium den, recalls a question which has already been asked in the columns of this journal. Why, if opium dens are illegal and an infamy in China, are they tolerated in London? If these dens be not illegal institutions, surely their proprietors would not go in deadly fear of exposure; if they are illegal, then a Scotland Yard detective ought to be acute enough to make his way into a den such as that into which a foreigner was able to take the present writer. Much has been written about these resorts, but for the most part the descriptions are value-less. The man who admits an avowed journalist whose purpose is to describe that which he sees looks to it that the scene shall be inoffensive. Such a visitor learns no more than his host permits. The secret of the real opium den is not learnt in this manner. The man who gets behind the veil must be ostensibly a patron, introduced by another known and proved. Only by guile can the guile of John Chinaman be met. He does not set the slaves of the pipe to smoke upon the housetops.

EXPERTS DIFFER.

There is a little quarrel in the fruit-growing world. The disease of the hot-house strawberry, has been submitted to the experts of the Royal Horticultural Society. These, having examined the rotting crowns of the plants, declare the disease to be the result of last autumn's frosts. This, say growers whose knowledge of the subject is beyond challenge cannot be the case. The strawberry is a growth with elastic cells, and cannot be harmed by frost. A growth with inelastic cells can be shattered like a glass tube by excessive cold, but a strawberry plant, though frozen as hard as iron, will revive and flourish like the green bay tree when the first thaw comes. The truth seems to be that there was not enough sun last year to enable the plants to mature, so that when the wet came they had no constitution to withstand it. Water, not frost, did the damage.

ART IN THE WILDS.

It is not often given to an artist to reap such fars gathered harvest of pleasure as resulted to Millais from "Cherry Ripe." Engravings of the work found their way into the remotest parts of the English-speaking world, and everywhere won the admiration of wanderers from the Motherland. "From Australian miners, from Canadian backwoodsmen, from South African trekkers and all sorts and conditions of colonial residents came to the artist letters of warmest congratulation." This picture of a lovely English child spoke to rough hearts and kind with a message such as few men could convey. And, her fame having preceded her, the little "Cherry Ripe," now grown to womanhood, herself ventured far afield. She and her husband—she had by this time become Mme. Francisco de Paula Ossorio—were in Manilla during the Spanish-American war, and escaped with difficulty from the perils of the conflict.

SMOKING AND BLIND MEN.

Mr. Robert Pierpoint asks in "Notes and Queries," Do blind men ever smoke? He is reminded of the question by the following passage in "Memoires de J. Casanova," where Josouff Ali says to Casanova: "The principal pleasure of smoking consists in the sight of the smoke. You ought never to see it issuing from the pipe, but only from the corner of the mouth . . . . It is so true that this is the principal pleasure that you will nowhere see a blind man smoking. You yourself try to smoke in a room at night without a light; a moment after you have lighted your pipe you will lay it down. Mr. Pierpoint's experience of trying to "smoke in an unlighted railway carriage in a long tunnel is that it is a failure."

THE DURATION OF GROWTH AND LIFE.

Professor Rubner, of Berlin, has made a special study of problems relating to development and growth, and the "Hospital" summarises some of his deductions and generalisations. The weight of the newly born creature is doubled by growth in very different intervals of time in different animals. The newly born kitten doubles its weight in nine days, the calf in forty-seven days, while the human infant requires 180 days. The slow growth of the human body is perhaps compensated by the greater development of brain. Man has, moreover, an exceptional position in regard to the duration of life and its relation to the length of the period of growth. Whilst the horse lives thirty-five years, the cow thirty years, and the dog fifteen years, periods of growth are respectively five, four, and two years—that is, from one-sixth to one-seventh of the total duration of life. In man a total duration of life of seventy to eighty years is associated with a period of growth of twenty to twenty-four years—that is, one-third or one-fourth.

EXCELSIOR!

There appears to be no limit to the resourcefulness of young couples who yearn to be united under novel and sensational conditions, as is proved by the recent nuptials of Miss Anna Morrison and Mr. Thomas Alexander, who were made one on the top of the Washington Monument at Washington; and by the wedding of Miss Pipero, a Belgrade actress, whose marriage to Mr. G. Georgevitch, the richest bachelor in Servia, was celebrated a few days ago in a monastery on the remotest peak of the Sirem Mountains. More sensational and original were the nuptials of Miss Alta Gale (a most appropriate name, by the way), who gave her hand to a Mr. C. Applegate on the dizzy eminence of the 200-ft chimney of the Pevria Gas and Electric Company while the wind was blowing "great guns" and making the chimney rock like a ship at sea.

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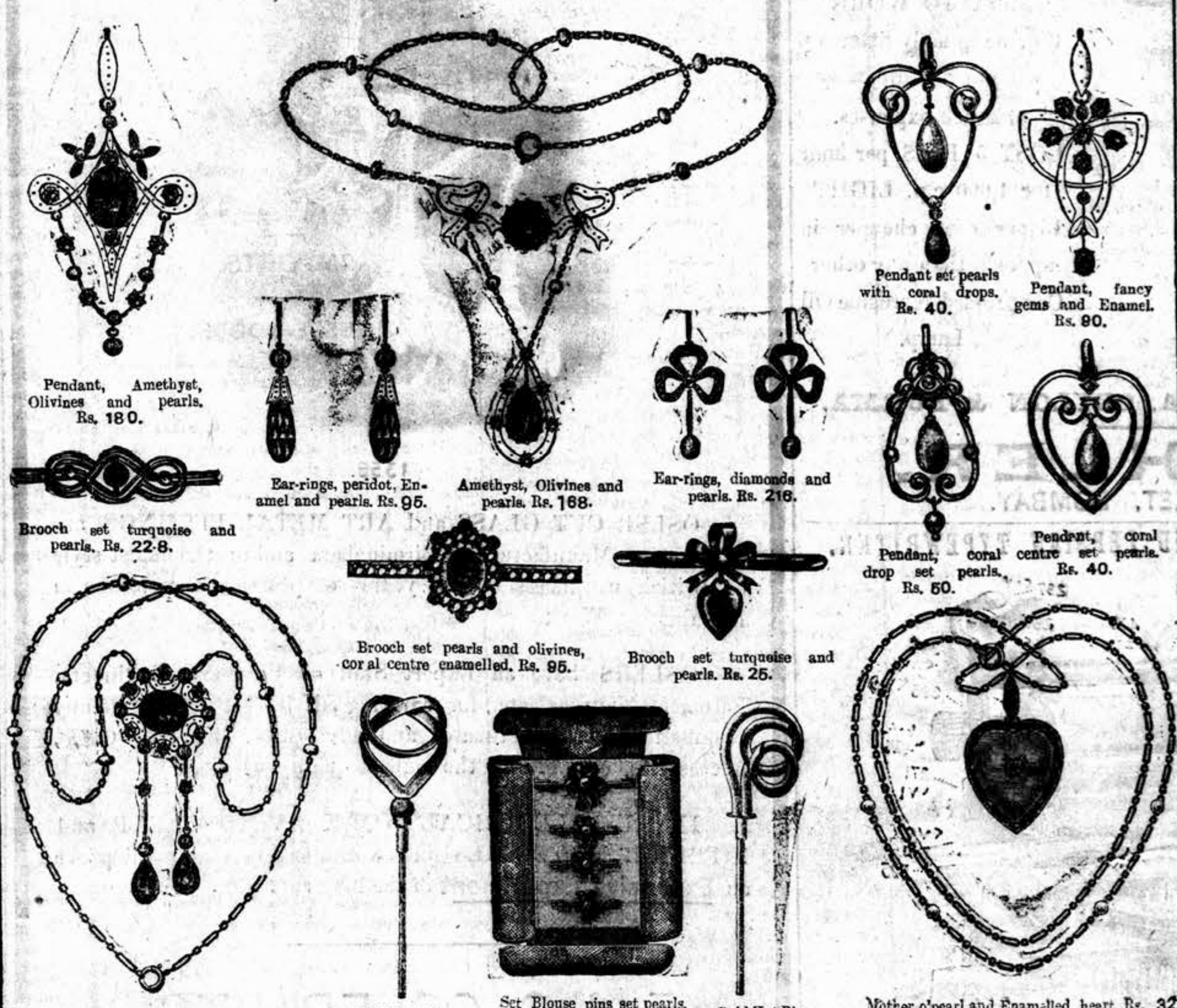
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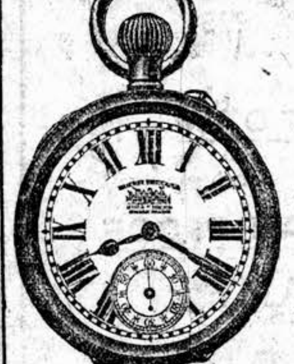


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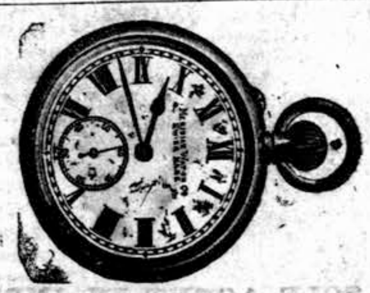
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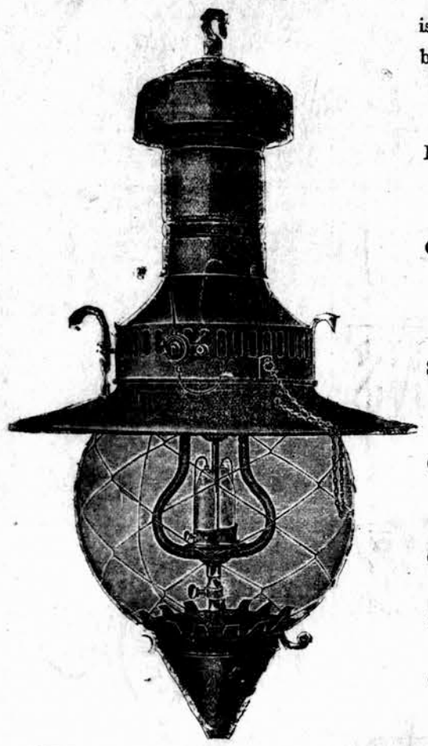


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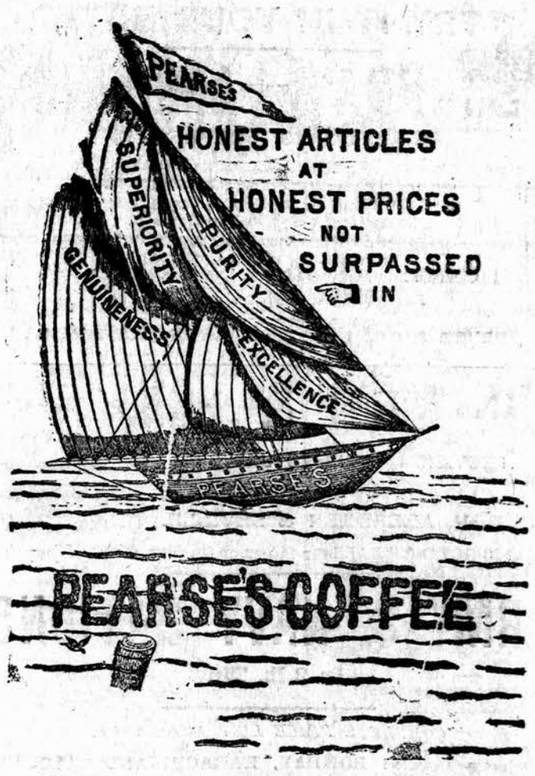
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